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Nazi Germany's "Second Revolution"

Long-Standing Unrest Among the Storm Troops Led to the Purging by Hitler Under Strong Pressure From the "Right"

By John Elliott

Berlin.

THE mutiny of Ernst Roehm and the radical Storm Troop leaders which has just been handled so dramatically by Chancellor Adolf Hitler had its inception in an order issued by the Nazi *Führer* a year ago when he declared that the revolution had ended and must be succeeded by evolution. Having obtained absolute power by the first revolution, Hitler proposed to build his Third Reich piecemeal with the counsel of conservative advisers. This policy did not meet with the approval of the revolutionary elements in the party, who were concentrated in the Storm Troop detachments, and who could not conceal their chagrin when their leader ignored the socialistic parts of his program.

Wide World

When leader of German mutiny was friendly with his Chancellor: Ernst Roehm (second from left) at a Nazi rally with Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Adolf Hitler, and Gen. Werner von Blomberg

Ever since then their discontent had been simmering and the purging of the malcontents was bound to come sooner or later. The Nazi party is composed of so many heterogeneous elements—Nationalist and Socialist—that the split was certain to come as soon as the party got into power. The only miracle is that it didn't materialize before.

The Storm Troopers, in particular, frequently have been the source of trouble to Hitler. As a frankly revolutionary movement in its early days, the National Socialist cause attracted many officers of the old Imperial Army, who found their former occupation gone and could not settle down to the humdrum pursuits of civil life—men such as Roehm, who wandered from one illegal anti-republican association to another, and, finally, bored by conditions in Germany during the comparatively prosperous days of the Dawes and Locarno era, accepted an offer from the Bolivian Government to drill its army, and Lieut. Edmund Heines, the "Vehme Murderer," who was sentenced for manslaughter for the execution of a subordinate in one of the secret semimilitary organizations which flourished in Germany in the early 'twenties.

The Rise of Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler, son of an Austrian customs officer and his Bohemian wife, born in Austria, April 20, 1889.

He left Vienna for Munich in 1912. Served with the 16th Bavarian Infantry during the war, thus losing his Austrian citizenship. Wounded twice.

On February 4, 1920, the National Socialist German Workers' Party was formed with seven members including Hitler. Hitler was thrown into jail following the failure of the "Beer Putsch," November 8, 1923.

On January 30, 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor by President von Hindenburg to head coalition régime.

On March 23, 1933, the Reichstag voted Hitler Cabinet authority to govern by decree.

On November 12, 1933—Popular plebiscite voted 92.2 per cent. for Hitler's foreign policy.

On June 14, 1934—Germany announced moratorium on all foreign debt payments, effective July 1.

On June 17, 1934—Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen attacked radical Nazi policies in critical speech.

On June 30, 1934—Hitler acted to purge Storm Troop ranks.

Hitler's genius found a new field for the activities of these dissidents in organizing and drilling his private army which originally was founded as a body to prevent meetings of his party from being broken up by Communists. The first disorder with the Storm Troopers came in the late summer of 1930, when the *Sturm Abteilung* vented its grievances against the political leaders of the party by storming the Berlin headquarters and smashing doors, windows, and furniture.

Hitler had to go to Berlin from Munich to quell these disorders. He did this by promising his men more pay and by forming the Storm Troops as a distinct organization with himself as its "Osaf" —*Oberste Sturm Abteilungens Führer* (Supreme Leader of the Storm Troops). Previously the Storm Troopers had been subordinate to the local political leaders and they had complained that they were not paid enough to meet the cost of their police fines and their bills for medical attendance arising from the nature of their duties.

In September of that year Hitler summoned his old friend Captain Roehm from La Paz to assume the training of his Nazi Storm Troopers. The efficiency which the *Sturm Abteilung* has since attained and the respect which it has obtained abroad as a potential fighting force speaks volumes for Roehm's ability as an organizing genius.

Hitler again had difficulty with his Berlin Storm Troopers in April of the following year when Capt. Walter Stennes, rebelling against the authority of the "Osaf," seized the party headquarters, and, for a time, turned the guns of the Nazi afternoon newspaper *Der Angriff* ("The Attack") against the movement. Captain Stennes, disgruntled with Hitler's insistence that the party must obtain power by purely legal methods, and assertion that a repetition of

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New Deal's Far-Reaching Housing Program

One of Administration's Important Moves, It Is Designed to Aid Renovation and Modernization of Homes, Stimulate Employment, and Reorganize Home-Mortgage Market

By Wayne W. Parrish

[This is the first of a series of articles on housing]

With the signing of the National Housing Act by the President shortly before he sailed on his extended sea trip, the New Deal Administration completed one of its most important programs—a program affecting millions of home owners and workers in two of the largest labor classifications.

The National Housing Act in its final form has two salient features.

The first is a vast program for the renovation and modernization of homes through easy credit facilities, with the prime object of immediately stimulating employment in the building trades and durable-goods industries.

The second—even more important in the long-term effort to stabilize the national debt structure—is the completion of the Government's program for a thorough reorganization of the home-mortgage market, for the relief of home owners in default on mortgages, and of lending institutions burdened by frozen home mortgages.

The Act is designed to stimulate $1,500,000,000 in new home construction, home modernization, and repairing.

A survey of a score of trade journals and other publications directly concerned in a revival of housing reveals the greatest enthusiasm for the NHA. It not only is considered by these sources as one of the most far-reaching programs of the New Deal, but, without exception, they see real and actual benefits accruing within the next twelve months.

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James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator

The NHA has clarified one bitterly contested housing issue. The Act does not in any direct way place the Government in the housing business. All initiative is placed in the hands of private enterprise and the individual home owner. Indirectly, the Government is participating by guaranteeing certain proportions of loans and easing the entire home-mortgage machine. It is the power-house generating the current, but the using of the current is in private hands.

To be precise in the matter, the National Housing Act is a misnomer. It does not provide for large-scale housing plans, it offers no particular stimulus for model housing, it affords no national unified scheme of planning. While the renovation and modernization feature will be highly publicized in the press, yet the most vital effect of the Act will be to straighten out the mortgage mess which resulted from the topsyturvy and unregulated building boom of 1922-29.

Who will benefit? The home owner will benefit in almost every instance, either by his ability to borrow on easy terms for renovations, or by saving his home, if it is mortgaged, through new long-term facilities. A prospective home owner, if his credit is at all satisfactory, can build a new home under the new scheme with unprecedented ease. The building trades are bound to gain through employment and sales of materials. The durable-goods industries are already highly organized to meet the expected demand.

Who opposed the act? The advocates of large-scale housing, both governmental and private, are bitterly disappointed because all big housing plans have been shelved at least until next year. They believe the NHA has evaded the real housing problem of the country. Bankers and other lending agencies at first opposed the Act, but are gradually finding that it will probably work to their distinct advantage.

Just before the President sailed he appointed his close friend, James A. Moffett, as Federal Housing Administrator. Aggressive and forty-nine, Moffett's specialty has been oil, not real estate. But to him now falls the task of whipping into shape the President's housing program. Moffett startled the business world a year ago when he resigned his position as Senior Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey following an internal disagreement over policy. A month later the President appointed him to a planning and coordination committee, but early this year he became Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of California at the salary of $100,000 a year. Now he is back in the Government fold.

Altho huge sums are potentially involved in the program, the Government budget will show the relatively small sum of $210,000,000. The Federal Housing Administration will put the NHA to work. It will be several weeks before the first loans can be made. Detailed operations will be described in subsequent articles.

Why National Housing Act Was Adopted

The nation is at least 800,000 houses short for the last five years.

The NRA estimates that 62 per cent. of existing houses are in need of repairs.

The nation normally builds 400,000 houses a year; last year the total was only 50,000.

Residential construction has dropped from a former annual total of $3,000,000,000 to a present level of $300,000,000.

Approximately 3,500,000 unemployed are normally employed on construction, and 5,000,000 more indirectly.

Of the 30,000,000 families in the United States, it is estimated that 4,000,000 have "doubled up" since 1929; two million new houses are needed to meet this situation.

Federal agencies estimate 3,000,000 families live in slums unfit for habitation; the United States Chamber of Commerce estimates that 50,000,000 persons are housed in insanitary or other undesirable homes.

How the FHA Will Tackle the Problem

The four major provisions of the act are:

(1) Modernization. To offset five years of neglect in ordinary maintenance of homes, a modernization and home-improvement campaign will be launched. Home owners may borrow up to $2,000 at low interest rates.

(2) Mortgage Insurance. Mutual mortgage-insurance associations will be established under Federal charter to insure mortgages of existing or newly completed homes up to $16,000, or 80 per cent. of their currently appraised value.

(3) Mortgage Associations. As another means of reopening the mortgage-market, privately owned and operated mortgage associations may be set up under Federal charter to provide low-cost long-term home financing.

(4) Building and Loan Association Insurance. Shares and certificates of sound building and loan associations will be insured, providing relief similar to that afforded by the Government's insurance of bank-deposits.

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Politics and Strikes Hold Center of Stage

With the President on the High Seas, the Spotlight Plays on Republican Speeches, Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance, and Serious Riots in San Francisco As Port Is Opened

WITH President Roosevelt on the high seas, Hawaii-bound, Washington no longer dominates newspaper front pages. Developments near-by, such as the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, tend to monopolize the interest of the country's various sections. Several of the figures who have been outstanding in political or official Washington retained their place in head-lines last week, but they did so chiefly by their activities away from the Capital.

The President himself interrupted his cruise with stops at Haiti, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In Haiti, he pointed out that within a month or so the United States Marines would end their long occupation of that Republic, in Puerto Rico he outlined a broad plan for the social and economic rehabilitation of the island, and in the Virgin Islands he promised the poverty-ridden natives that Washington would continue to help them.

Meanwhile, two of his principal supporters, and two of his chief opponents, launched speaking tours to advocate or oppose his policies.

Rexford Guy Tugwell, Under-Secretary of Agriculture, defended the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to audiences in the West. Donald R. Richberg, until recently general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, championed that agency in a speech to the Texas Bar Association.

Richberg's New Post

Before President Roosevelt left Washington, he raised Mr. Richberg to increased prominence by making him director of a new body, known as the Industrial Emergency Committee. It will be the duty of this committee to conduct an investigation this summer and then to "make recommendations to the President . . . with respect to problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and industrial recovery, and to . . . coordinate the handling of joint problems affecting these activities."

The New York *Herald Tribune* declares that there are "three major parties definitely in the field—the Republican, the Democratic and Senator Borah." The third, or Borah, party went West last week to plunge into a speaking campaign for the revision of the AAA and the restoration of the anti-trust laws. In a radio address, before leaving the Capital, Senator Borah denounced the Administration for attempting to "fasten a strangle-hold system of bureaucracy upon the people" and for fostering monopoly. But he also rebuked the Republicans for their unwillingness to make an issue out of this monopoly charge.

Judging from the statements of another Administration opponent, the Republicans expect to make the issue somewhat broader.

Acme

Rioting starts as dock cargoes are moved in San Francisco by the Industrial Association in an effort to break the longshoremen's strike

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of their National Committee, declared that President Roosevelt's New Deal is "government from above. It is based on the proposition that the people can not manage their own affairs and that a government bureaucracy must manage for them." The Republican Party, he said, "accepts the issue of the New Deal. It will seek to return to Congress enough members to oppose effectively these innovations."

Saturday, his party celebrated its eightieth birthday at Jackson, Michigan, where Republicans from all over the State gathered "under the oaks" around a group of boulders marked with a bronze tablet. Mr. Fletcher was the principal speaker and returned to the attack on the Roosevelt Administration.

"Our national economic system, based upon individual initiative, responsibility and freedom, is being restricted and displaced, and may ultimately be destroyed, by the power and control of an all-directing State," he said.

Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Maine, and the States of the Pacific Coast were also, like Michigan, the scene of occurrences which attracted wide-spread attention.

In Oklahoma, Representative E. W. Marland, oil man, promising a "New Deal" for his State, led a field of fifteen in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Tom Anglin, Speaker of the State House of Representatives and Gov. William H. Murray's choice as his successor, came in second and will face Mr. Marland in the run-off primary on July 24. If Mr. Marland wins the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election, it will be considered a heavy blow to Governor Murray.

The straw vote proved its usefulness in last week's Oklahoma contest. Most politicians considered Mr. Marland a weak candidate until local newspapers, polling forty-two Oklahoma communities, showed him far stronger than his nearest competitor. Incidentally, in the LITERARY DIGEST poll Oklahoma voted more than two to one in favor of President Roosevelt's policies. This may suggest why the State was so eager for the New Deal pledged by Mr. Marland.

Unemployment Insurance

In Wisconsin, the noteworthy development was the launching of the first State-wide unemployment insurance system. The State Legislature adopted it about two years ago, specifying that it should take effect when employment and pay-rolls had reached certain levels unless employers had adopted acceptable systems of their own meanwhile. Most employers preferred to wait for the State system, which consequently took effect the first of this month. Other States seem likely to imitate it, and unemployment insurance also is part of President Roosevelt's program for next year.

The Wisconsin system will affect more than 1,500 employers and about 400,000 employees—those receiving less than $1,500 annually who meet specified residence requirements. Each employer must contribute 2 per cent. of his pay-roll until the insurance fund amounts to $55 per employee, 1 per cent. until it amounts to $75 per employee and nothing thereafter. Out of the fund, for ten weeks in any one year, the eligible unemployed worker will receive a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $10 a week.

In Maine, the question of the hour moved many commentators to whimsy. The Port-

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land *Evening Express* of that State told the story thus: "Before the summer is over Miss Maine will become Miss Plain Jane, and she will have the Legislative fathers to thank. Within little more than a month she will be as dependent on whatever beauty Nature provides as her grandmother, no longer able to buy in this State the preparations that lend loveliness and allure.

"Such a situation is promised by the threatened boycott of Maine by manufacturers in protest against the State cosmetic bill which goes into effect to-day. Unless these manufacturers change their mind by fall, not a Maine store counter will hold a box, bottle, tube or jar of the powders, perfumes, creams and ointments with which milady works magic, and unless she patronizes a cosmetic bootlegger or orders by mail, she is doomed to a shiny nose."

The law under discussion, described as a combination health and revenue-raising measure, requires manufacturers of cosmetics to register their products at a cost of one dollar for each article and to state ingredients.

With legalistic thoroughness, it defines cosmetics as "tonics, lotions, creams, powders, antiseptics, clays, bleaches, colors, dyes or other substance used . . . to massage, cleanse, stimulate, manipulate, color, bleach, or otherwise to treat, improve or to beautify, the scalp, face, neck, shoulders, arms, hands, or to arrange, dress, curl, wave, cleanse, bleach, color, or similarly treat the hair of any person."

Offsetting the droll note in the news from Maine was the grimness of that from the Pacific Coast.

Rioting on Pacific Coast

A strike of longshoremen, aided by sympathetic maritime unions, had tied up traffic at Pacific ports since early in May, and resulted in numerous violent outbreaks. A settlement reached at the prompting of Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco was voted down by the strikers. Not long afterward, President Roosevelt named a three-man board to conciliate the dispute, but when this, too, proved unsuccessful in its early efforts, the San Francisco Industrial Association, an organization of employers, determined to open the port by force.

The San Francisco port was opened last week, but lives were lost and scores of persons were injured in the process. Operating behind police lines, non-striking truck drivers transported stalled freight from the piers to near-by warehouses.

Rioting flared up at once. Strikers, hurling rocks and other missiles, clashed repeatedly with the police, who beat them back and broke their ranks with shotguns, clubs and gas-bombs. When the fighting reached its height, Gov. Frank F. Merriam ordered the California National Guard to take over the waterfront, maintain order and protect life and property. Troops promptly swung into the district, driving the strikers out, but there were threats of a general strike in San Francisco and in other Pacific Coast cities which likewise had attempted to open their ports.

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Speaking of Rugged Individualism

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Adopting a "look-before-you-leap" policy, the San Francisco Labor Council defeated a move for an immediate general strike and named a "strategy committee" to study the situation. Union labor thus postponed, but did not settle the issue.

Sunday the city's teamsters voted nearly five to one to join the striking longshoremen unless the waterfront trouble was speedily adjusted. Many other unions also were said to approve the idea of a general strike, among them unions of machinists, boilermakers, motion-picture projectionists, waiters, barbers, painters, cleaners and dyers, welders and shipyard workers. Despite the "go-slow" tactics of the union leaders, Edward Vandeleur, President of the Labor Council and head of the "strategy committee," declared that they would "insist that the marine strike be prosecuted with everything at labor's command" and added that "we want the world to know we are in the fight."

Savagely dramatic tho it was, the Pacific Coast strike seemed to inspire fewer newspaper editorials than the addresses made and planned by Chairman Fletcher, and particularly by Senator Borah.

"Stirring words—timely, needed, to the point," said the New York *American*, a Hearst newspaper, of the Senator's speech last week.

"Senator Borah's address attacking 'that meddlesome, irritating, confusing, undermining, destructive thing called bureaucracy is well worth the reading," declared the Syracuse, New York, *Post-Standard*.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* "welcomes the eloquent Westerner to the hustings," tho it remarks that he is "constitutionally hard to please except when he comes face to face with a pier glass."

But other newspapers gave the Senator a less sympathetic reception. The Boston *Post* thought that his criticism "really leads nowhere. He seems to have no remedy for the abuses he pictures. As a critic he may be valuable, but he is no guide."

The Philadelphia *Record*, which believes that "every democracy needs a 'no man' like Borah," nevertheless was moved to tell a story: "You know about the shipwrecked Irishman who picked himself up on a South Sea beach and announced: 'I don't know what kind of government you've got here. But I know I'm agin it.' Senator Borah has the same political philosophy."

Senator Lewis on Business

Two week-end statements made by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, attracted wide attention.

Adjustments in Federal legislation passed at the last session of Congress will be made if undue hardship is worked on business, Senator Lewis said in his first statement, made last Saturday. He declared that the President was anxious to have the views of business men expressed for discussion in the fall campaign. The statement grew out of what the Senator considered the uncertainty of business interests as to the completeness of the present legislation.

Replying in his second statement, Sunday, to Senator Borah's arguments against monopoly and in favor of the restoration of anti-trust laws, Senator Lewis declared that the Administration would take steps to punish certain manufacturing and financial establishments which, "conscious that the trust law was suspended, promptly violated the codes of the NRA by joining with each other to fix the price of everything."

Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, when informed of the latter statement, refused to comment. According to an Associated Press dispatch, however, "it was said in authoritative circles . . . that he did not consider action in any major case to be imminent."

Hull's Praise of Finland

The war-debt issue was raised once more by Secretary of State Cordell Hull when he expressed the official thanks of this Government to the only war debtor which has paid in full in accordance with its post-war funding agreement—Finland.

In a note dated Saturday, Secretary Hull acknowledged the instalment of $168,538—the only one received June 15 when the payments were due—and praised Finland for "the effort on the part of the people of Finland which this payment has required."

"At a time when contractual obligations have been widely disregarded," the note continued, "or are too easily subordinated to considerations of brief expediency, and to a degree which threatens one of the most important bases of human relations the consistent stedfastness with which Finland has unhesitatingly met its obligations has been heartening."

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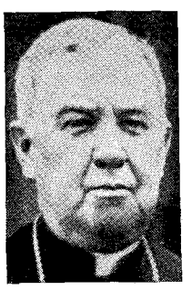
Film Boycott Moves Hollywood to Action

Crusade by Organized Church Groups Promises to Bring Reform From Producers Themselves After Determined Campaign to Eliminate "Dirt" From Motion-Pictures

By Edward Angly

[This is the second in a series of articles on the motion-pictures]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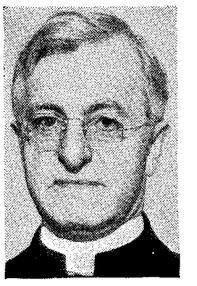
Wide World

The committee of Catholic prelates from whose investigations the crusade against indecent motion-pictures originated: (left to right) the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles; the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne; the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati

UNLESS the producers of motion-pictures keep their word to eliminate what the moralists call "dirt" from their products this summer, they may find themselves not only up against a boycott by organized church elements in the autumn, but, also, in the winter, a move to paste their films with a political censorship.

Except for the ordinary Blue Eagle Code, the New Deal, up to now, has kept its hands off the cinema. Last March, Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas, introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit block-booking and create a Federal Motion Picture Commission which would regulate the articulate celluloid. The bill was beaten, but another Congress assembles in January.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy, whose crusade brought many Protestant bodies to its side and scared the movie-men into the current house-cleaning, looks with disfavor upon censorship of morals by State agencies. The Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures considers that political appointees subject to political pressure are not the proper people to enforce the morality code which the motion-picture producers so unctuously embraced four years ago. The Patman bill would have incorporated that code in a Federal Statute.

Hays Code Not Enforced

As it stands, the code, on paper, is agreeable enough to the Catholic hierarchy, as it has been to many Protestant bodies which have praised it. Indeed, its author was a Catholic theologian, the Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S.J., of St. Louis, Missouri, who is the editor of *The Queen's Work*, official organ of The Sodality Union, embracing the various sodalities in which tens of thousands of Catholic women and girls are enrolled. The trouble, as the Church people see it, lies not with the code, but in the fact that the producers haven't tried to enforce it sincerely upon themselves. So now the Catholic Bishops, with the support of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other non-Catholic organizations, are suggesting that people stay away from pictures which violate the code's first general principle that "no picture shall be produced which will lower the moral standards of those who see it."

There was a time when Catholic prelates took the motion-picture magnates at their word. A few months after the code was signed, in 1930, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, complained that the Broadway stage "reeked with filth." Simultaneously he praised Hollywood's house-cleaning efforts. At that time there was a bill before the New York Legislature to provide State censorship for the theater. The Cardinal authorized the Rev. John B. Kelly, spiritual adviser of the Catholic Writers Guild, to say that he did not want legislative censorship of the stage.

"The Cardinal believes," said Father Kelly, "that the profession, the producers, the playwrights, and the actors should be their own censors, and should clean up their own house as the motion-pictures have done."

Gradually, in the view of other Catholic prelates, Hollywood's house got dirtier and dirtier—in spots. The Catholics squandered no time, as did many zealous reform elements, on bootless cries against pictures which might teach the young idea how to shoot, or shake a cocktail, or a pair of dice.

Action—

In Rome Pope Pius XI gives the crusade his blessing in receiving Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia.

In Hollywood B. B. Kahane, President of RKO, informs his studios they must live up to producers' morality code, whether competitors do so or not.

In Washington Sol Rosenbloom, NRA motion-picture Code Administrator, says it is a question whether NRA can be required to compel observance of producers' decency pledges.

In Atlantic City Jack Cohn, Vice-President of Columbia Pictures Corporation, tells company convention that pictures are merely reflecting an "era of sophistication," and that the reformers are attacking the mirror rather than the conditions it reflects.

The crux of the whole problem, to them, has been the growing boldness of the motion-pictures in making glamorous and attractive sex relationships and social behavior of illicit character—in presenting, week after week, pictures which offer false values of life.

For years the Bishop of Los Angeles, the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, sought by persuasion, conversation, and formal protest to elevate the moral tone of films. Getting nowhere with that direct approach to the producers, he became convinced that such means were ineffective, that the only thing which could jolt them into a more wholesome point of view would be a blow at their box-office receipts. So, more than a year ago, he began, quietly, the campaign which now is sweeping the country.

Committee Named

First he sent letters to the Bishops of each of the country's 104 Catholic sees. Last November, three Cardinals, ten Archbishops, and seventy Bishops attended the General Meeting of the Catholic Bishops of the United States, in Washington. They devoted an entire session to discussing the films. Through the National Catholic Welfare Conference a committee of four was delegated to study the situation. The four are Bishop Cantwell, whose diocese embraces Hollywood; the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati; the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh, and the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne. From their investigations, the Legion of Decency and the current crusade originated. In Bishop Cantwell's judgment "25 per cent. of all pictures made in Hollywood in the course of a year are definitely bad and offensive."

"The chief difficulty," he contended, "with the production end of the motion-picture industry is that there are too many of the wrong kind of people engaged in it." He is convinced that the shortest way to their brains is through their wallets. After all, hasn't the Elder Hays remarked a hundred times that "the box-office delivers the final verdict on our product"?

Tho it was only when the Catholics began blowing the trumpets that the crusade terrified Hollywood, certain sincere Protestant elements have carried on the fight steadily

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Topics of the Day

The Mountain Feud Loses Its Romance Stories of mountain feuds rarely have failed to interest the American public. Partly, perhaps, because they suggest the romance of a vanished frontier, the feuds tend to be regarded as essentially romantic, even if ruthless, themselves.

But are they? Common sense suggests that they are not and never were, and so did a recent Associated Press dispatch from Little Rock, capital of Arkansas. Gov. J. Marion Futrell, it said, had been asked to send State troops to the town of Marshall, in the Ozarks, to stop a long-standing feud between the Henley and Barnett families. It added:

"Governor Futrell said it was reported to him that Effie Jackson, a stenographer, had been tortured by a group of men who attempted to make her reveal the whereabouts of one of the supposed feudists. . . . First slapping and cuffing her, the men later resorted to Chinese torture methods and plunged her head repeatedly into a bucket of water until she was nearly unconscious."

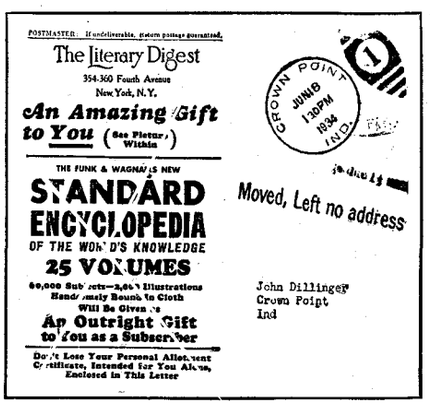
It would take a good deal of searching to discover romance in that story. As a matter of fact, it indicates that there may be points of similarity between rural feudists and urban underworldlings, whom no sensible man admires. Certainly it is a far cry from this dispatch to *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, *The Knight of the Cumberland* and the rest of the feud-filled novels of the late John Fox, Jr.

* * * *

"Keep Cool" Is Slogan Of the Whole Country "Keep cool," the slogan of a political party in the summer of 1924, has become the rallying-cry of the entire people ten years later. Women long ago tired of sweltering unnecessarily, and all over the country adapted their clothing to hot weather. Men, however, except in the South, held doggedly to winter attire in summer. A few years ago they began to see reason, and this year light suits are nearly as common as heavy ones on city streets.

Nor does the tendency stop with clothing. New York and Chicago are taking the lead in establishing a cool institution new to America, the sidewalk café. Artificially-cooled shops and theaters are ever more numerous, and air-conditioned trains, offices and even homes no longer are rarities.

Now, as usual, invention springs forward to meet the trend of demand. Purdue University announces a cooling system for the human body. A pellet of dry ice is placed in a small, insulated case, which is strapped to the wrist and is "usually sufficient to make a person wholly comfortable even in the hottest weather." Plunging the wrists in



cold water produces the same effect. The body refrigerators also can be used to counteract fever, and hence should prove useful during political campaigns.

* * * *

Divorces and Weddings As Prosperity Indexes A census of June weddings in the United States has shown, according to the Associated Press, that more happy and hopeful couples were married last month than in any June since the 1929 crash. Obversely, Common Pleas Judge Lee E. Skeel, of Cleveland, Ohio, who sees the seamy side of the marriage tapestry, is quoted:

"One of the signs of returning prosperity is increasing divorce. The line gets longer every day."

It's a healthy market in which buying and selling are equally active and perhaps that commercial principle also applies to the market in which the most desirable commodity is domestic happiness of as high a grade as possible, preferably unalloyed.

* * * *

Too Many Taverns And Too Much Beer Pity the poor citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their city has too many beer taverns, nearly 2,500, all told, and, says Edward A. Smukowski, president of the Milwaukee Tavern Keepers' Association, none of them is making any money. If that is a sad state of affairs from the proprietors' point of view, think how much sadder it is from the patrons'.

Competition is so keen that some of the taverns are selling eighteen-ounce glasses of draught beer for five cents each. Every time a customer asks for a nickel glass of Milwaukee beer he is obliged to drink eighteen ounces of it, or, alternatively, to leave some of it, which is unthinkable. A dreadful situation. Time-tables and road-maps for those who wish to sympathize with Milwaukee in person may be had at the usual places.

Too Many College Men And Not Enough Jobs "There are twice as many college graduates as there are jobs to place them in," Zelotes W. Coombs, Dean of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, told the Choosing-a-Career Conference.

His statement should give embryonic college freshmen something to think about during the summer months. Should the college man decide definitely what he is going to do after his education has been completed, and then specialize in studies which will equip him for a certain profession?

Or shall he pursue a liberal education, with training of the mind as his objective, and be ready to step into any kind of work open to him? Most business men hold the former view; educators incline towards the latter.

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson of the College of the City of New York advocated in his speech before the conference the creation of an intercollegiate placement-bureau which would study the needs of industry and the availability of college graduates and put them in touch with appropriate jobs. Proponents of the specialization theory for college students immediately will want to know just what kind of work is "appropriate" for the liberally-educated man. Perhaps the educator would retort, "almost any kind."

* * * *

Crusade To End Motor Fatalities While the morals of the movies are claiming the indignant attention of other denominations, the Church of the Latter Day Saints (the Mormon Church) in Salt Lake City has officially launched a crusade to cut down motor fatalities. It will be under the immediate auspices of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, whose field representative, John D. Giles, has termed it a "three toot" campaign.

The reference is to the three toots on the horn which a member is supposed to give every time he sees another driver violating the law.

This method of policing one's neighbor has about it a simple ingenuity which may prove efficacious. It should be of help in attracting the notice of traffic officers, and certainly it promises an advance over the epithets and curses too often exchanged on the road. But the three-tooter should be pretty sure of his rectitude.

Fortunately, it is the purpose of the campaign to begin its education at home by making all members of the Mutual Improvement Association "safety conscious." Given the attainment of this object, the example set should be of even greater value than the three toots.

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At the Observation Post

The Results of Literary Digest *Poll Indicate Gain for Roosevelt in Nation at Large—Slight Defection in Agricultural States Has Both Parties on Their Toes*

THE results of the Literary Digest Poll have been hailed, naturally enough, as a nation-wide vote of confidence in the President and the New Deal. To the question, "Do you approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year?" 1,083,752 citizens have answered, Yes, and 688,411, No. The proportion of ayes to the total is 61.15 per cent., or higher by 3.83 per cent. than the President's proportion of the popular vote in 1932. It would be very difficult, indeed, to find in this showing anything other than a robust indorsement of the Administration.

But there are other features of the Poll which deserve quite as much attention as the general outcome. One in particular—the shift in Roosevelt's support since the Presidential election—offers a major challenge to the analyst.

A glance at the map on this page will reveal the story. Here we have a simple grouping of States on a basis of gain or loss in Roosevelt strength. On The Digest's ballot, it will be recalled, the voter was asked to indicate how he had voted in 1932. The percentages set down show for each State the net shift to or from the President and his policies among these voters.

The remarkable thing is the pattern evolved. In the shaded area, representing that part of the country in which the President has apparently lost more followers than he has gained, is included the Solid South and most of the predominantly agrarian West. In the unshaded area where, to judge by The Digest's tabulation, he is stronger than ever, will be found the more or less solid industrial East and all the mining States of the Far West, a majority of the whole.

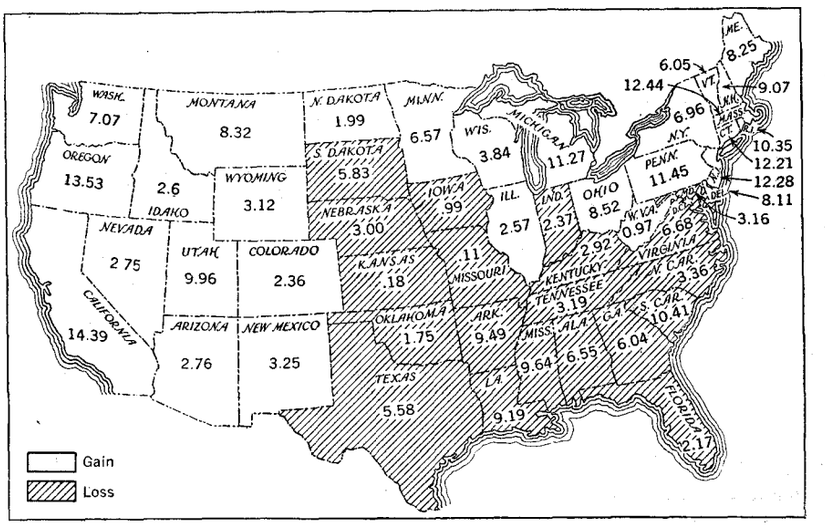
The case of Pennsylvania seems especially significant. Pennsylvania voted for Hoover in the election of 1932, tho in The Digest's Presidential Poll of that year its returns showed a substantial majority for Roosevelt. Accusations of wholesale election frauds were made which, a great many people believed, accounted for the discrepancy. Their opinion has a large measure of confirmation in the results of this year's Poll which not only put Pennsylvania again in the Roosevelt column (with a majority of 62.02 per cent.) but recorded a net switch to his banner of 11.45 per cent.

Observers interested in the immediate political scene in the Keystone State foresee as a result a victory for James Guffey, the Democratic nominee, in his Senatorial race against David A. Reed. Such a victory, thinks the Houston *Post*, "would constitute as big a political sensation as would Texas going Republican." But of more importance is this indication of hearty allegiance to the New Deal in the most industrialized of States. As Pennsylvania feels about Roosevelt's first year so do, and must, her industrial sisters.

And yet, why should the New Deal policies show a political profit among wage-earners and a deficit among farmers? Has the AAA done less than the NRA for their respective beneficiaries? It was, and is, the object of the AAA to raise farm prices to a "parity" with those of the things the farmer has to buy. "Up to the present," in the opinion of the New York *Times*, "the AAA's pursuit of parity has been to travel in a circle. In May of last year the official index of farm prices stood at 62, on a scale with 100 representing the pre-war average. The index of goods the farmer buys stood at 102 on the same scale. . . . The latest monthly figures reported (74 for farm commodities and 121 for industrial goods) yield precisely the same ratio—61 per cent. of parity—which prevailed when the AAA's pursuit began. The chief difficulty has been that prices of industrial goods, affected in large measure by the NRA, have moved forward too rapidly for rising farm prices to overtake them."

This, of course, has been the stock complaint. It finds intimate expression in a letter received by this magazine from L. S. Welch, a fruit grower in Spring Valley, Arkansas. "We fruit growers of northwestern Arkansas," Mr. Welch wrote, "have been severely handled by the NRA's setting a price of thirty-two cents for strawberry crates when price prospects, owing to financial and industrial conditions, were the lowest in years. Growers sold for a price not averaging more than $1.25 per 24-quart crate, while expenses were as follows: crate thirty-two cents, picking forty-eight cents, shed and hauling fifteen cents, an overhead of ninety-five cents a crate."

A very different picture, however, has been presented in a recent release to the press from the AAA. If benefit payments are counted in, according to L. H. Bean, economic adviser to the AAA, the seven basic farm commodities had an average exchange value last May "30 per cent. higher than in May, 1932, and 60 per cent. higher than in March, 1933." This is 83 per cent. of parity.



Shift in Roosevelt's support since his election, as indicated by the Literary Digest Poll: the shaded areas show net losses, the unshaded net gains, among current Digest Poll-Voters who cast ballots in the 1932 Presidential election

It is Mr. Bean's contention that while national purchasing-power increased 12 per cent. in the first four months of this year that of the farmers alone increased 28 per cent., something like a fifth of the increase being due to benefit payments.

But we are dealing here less with facts than with sentiment. Probably sentiment in the agricultural regions may be summed up as a mixture of gratitude and disappointment, gratitude for what has been accomplished in the farmer's behalf, disappointment that he still remains something of a stepchild economically. Very likely the extensive drought has of late helped to tip the scale slightly in favor of disappointment. In any event, there are the figures in The Digest's Poll and on top of them we learn that both parties in the approaching Congressional campaign are planning to concentrate on the AAA.

Incidentally on the assumption that the farmer wants not less but more radical measures, disparagement of the AAA, for Republicans, will not lack its embarrassments.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

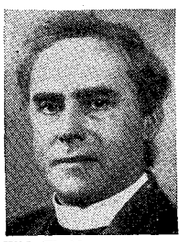
Sarah Palfrey, whose recent defeat in the quarter-finals at Wimbledon was one of the upsets of that tournament, is one of a family of five crack tennis-playing sisters. Now twenty-one, she already has had a string of titles to her credit, and is considered the most serious challenger for the national championship. She joined the ranks of tennis stars in 1930. Helen Wills Moody called her "the best girl tennis-player I have ever seen."

Acme

Capt. Walter B. Woodson is the commander of the 10,000-ton cruiser *Houston*, which is carrying President Roosevelt on his summer Odyssey to the Pacific. In addition to being a naval man, he is a lawyer and a native of Lynchburg, Virginia. He is tall and lanky, fifty-two years old, speaks concisely, and has a weakness for golf when on shore duty. After the World War he passed three years in Washington as Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Wide World

Dr. Walter R. Matthews has just been appointed Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. He will succeed Dean Inge, who was widely known as the "Gloomy Dean." He is fifty-three years old, optimistic compared with his predecessor, and will be the first holder of that office who is not a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Recently he was the storm-center of a controversy because he invited non-conformist preachers to give addresses in Exeter Cathedral during Lent.



Wide World

Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, was arrested recently for picketing in Jersey City, New Jersey, and charged with being a "disorderly person." He was acting on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union and testing the rights of the local authorities to suspend constitutional guaranties. The banker's son is a writer and a teacher, is thirty-two years old, earnest, sincere, and an active supporter of many liberal and progressive movements.

Wide World

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Karl Kae Knecht—Born 1883 at Iroquois, South Dakota. Attended Art Institute, Chicago, ushered at a theater and did railroad clerical work to pay the way. Was reporter on Freeport papers and did first cartoons there. Joined Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* staff in 1906 and have had a first-page cartoon there since, missing but a few issues.

Married, no children. Live in Evansville, Indiana. Hobbies are traveling and anything pertaining to the show-world, particularly the circus. Was the organizer of the International Association of Circus Fans eight years ago and edit their publication, *White Tops*.

The Association has 500 members, prominent business men and professional men and some in public life. Circus people are not eligible.

A little elephant under the signature allows for an added thought in the daily cartoon.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Knecht appears on page 38.*]

Enzo Fiermonte, whose marriage last year to Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor Dick made him a stepfather of young John Jacob Astor, recently signed a contract to reenter the prize-fighting ring against light-heavyweight Maxie Rosenbloom. Fiermonte who is twenty-six, speaks several languages, and was formerly athletic instructor to his wife's children. He began his career in Rome in 1925, came here four years ago.

Acme

Shirley Temple, the newest child actress of the cinema, began her moving-picture career at the age of three and one-half years, playing leading rôles from the start. She is five years old, weighs forty-two pounds, has deep blue eyes, blonde, very curly hair. Before entering the motion-pictures she had no dramatic training whatever, but she now studies hard. Shirley usually runs through the whole day without any prompting. Her salary is $150 a week, but two-thirds of it is used to further her career. She has one food passion—"ice cream with gravy on it"—(a chocolate sundae.) A review of her latest picture appears on page 29.

Fox Film Corp.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former Mexican Minister of War, and candidate of the National Revolutionary Party, has been chosen President of Mexico after an unusually quiet election. The President-Elect left school when he was thirteen, his father's untimely death placing him at the head of a family of eight children. He fought for several years under Carranza, and, later, under General Calles. From 1928-32 he was Governor of Michoacan, where he introduced many reforms. He was appointed Minister of War in 1933, but resigned when nominated for the presidency. His party platform calls for the adoption of a detailed Six-Year plan, and provides for a controlled economy. General Cardenas has declared he will "free Mexican capital from foreign domination." His personal habits are simple, rather austere. He has a cordial manner, and a sense of humor. He starts his day at 5 A.M., works hard, never smokes and favors prohibition for Mexico.

Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Knecht—cartoonist (see this page)—not *neck*, but "like *connect*, with all letters sounded."

Goering—premier of Prussia—rimes with *erring, stirring,* or *purring.*

Goebbels—official Nazi publicity agent—as if spelled *gurb'bels*, with *r* not sounded.

Balanchine—ballet-master (p. 24)—*bal* as in *ballet: bal'an-cheen.*

J. Gresham Machen—Presbyterian fundamentalist—*gress'am*, not *gresh'am; may'chen*, not *may'ken.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Washington's Allegro Rhythm, Symptomatic of the New Deal, Gives Way to Slower Tempo With President Away, Yet Officials Behind the Scenes Are Busy

THE President sets the pace for Washington. The town is remarkably sensitive to the White House. Under the Vermont Yankee, Coolidge, the Federal Government had the New England habit of starting early and finishing early. Later it reflected the nervousness of the Hoover era with its succession of hastily-summoned night conferences. Now it works feverishly with Mr. Roosevelt to get things cleaned up by a given dead-line, and, then, with him, relaxes. Yet, tho the President has sped away on a swift, trim cruiser, life is not inactive for the scene-shifters left behind.

Whether or not by design, Mr. Roosevelt's comparatively frequent holidays have set up a series of dead-lines for expeditious accomplishment. When he got ready to go away last summer, it was the signal for General Johnson to drive the last of the big industries under codes. Not since the War had Washington felt such pressure as that which brought the steel, lumber, and oil codes under the wire just before the President reached for his hat and went down to his waiting special train that historic, sweltering Saturday night in 1933. Woodrow Wilson's summoning of the *George Washington* at a critical pass of the Versailles Peace Conference worked no greater magic than did the ordering of President Roosevelt's train.

It has become a tradition for Congress to respond to the same psychology; indeed, Congress would be in perpetual session but for the leaders agreeing in advance to close it out by a given date. It is the only way to force the issue on major legislation.

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We Hope the Little Fellow Doesn't Work Too Hard

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Members are put on notice to fish or cut bait. Filibusters fall pretty flat before this strategy backed by the present driving force of the White House.

The way Mr. Roosevelt "applies the heat" to his own administrative side, now that Congress has delegated so much of its authority to him, is a marvel of the New Deal. The key-men of the New Deal, like the leaders of all Administrations, adjust their schedules to the President's. Since Mr. Roosevelt necessarily arrives at his desk late in the morning—between 10:30 and 11 o'clock—most of his chief lieutenants do likewise. The big decisions of this Administration rarely come before noon. More often they crowd each other in the evening hours after American business has closed up shop for the day.

The arrival of the *Houston* in Annapolis Roads could be felt in the drive which cleaned up all pending bills and produced a stock exchange control commission, a communications commission, an air-mail policy commission, the new National Labor Relations Board, a Housing Administrator, and vital NRA price policy in the hours just before Mr. Roosevelt started on his summer cruise.

The apparent let-down with the departure of the President, while felt all through the great Federal organization, is far from halting accomplishment. In line with the President's suggestion, most of his cabinet members have followed him out of town. Many of the key-men already are in the field in the first (or educational) phase of the campaign to continue the New Deal. Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Marvin H. McIntyre are at the White House, while the other Presidential secretary, Stephen T. Early, and the President's confidential secretary, Miss Marguerite A. Le Hand, are on holidays.

The blue-prints are in the hands of subordinates who are proceeding, meanwhile, with the development of the New Deal organization. The 60,000 persons already in the emergency agencies are proving all that the greatly-enlarged governmental building program can accommodate. Despite the fine new edifices rising in the plan that was to house the Federal Government for centuries, the nine temporary buildings, inherited from war-time days, still are occupied. In the words of the Department of the Interior, "sweat-shop conditions actually prevail in some offices, due to disgraceful overcrowdings."

The temporary buildings are extremely hot in the summer, poorly ventilated in the winter, lack natural sunlight, are seriously congested and insanitary, the Department of the Interior reports. The situation is due, in part, to the NRA, the PWA, and AAA organizations expanding far beyond the original expectations. General Johnson, when he started out in a few scattered rooms of the immense Department of Commerce Building, believed a few hundred employees would be enough for his agency.

All Quiet Along the Potomac Anyway

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

It was with some reluctance, nevertheless, that Secretary Roper agreed to take him in. Now, like the camel with its nose under the tent, the NRA is crowding the Department of Commerce. Secretary Ickes, when taking over the PWA, underestimated the probable expansion of that organization.

The Interior Department estimates that even after the completion of all the construction now under way, the Government still will have to spend $1,000,000 a year in renting office space in Washington.

The city is approaching a situation like that of the World War emergency when the total of Federal employees soared beyond the 100,000 limit. Washington, having just had an abnormal expansion of private building, was able to meet that situation after a fashion. At present Civil Service Commission records show that with 644,000 persons employed in the executive departments, 84,000 are in Washington.

The growth of the organization indicates the expansion of the New Deal. It means that, altho Washington has lost its hold on the first pages for a while, there is a tremendous lot of activity under the surface calm. This will be evident when the President returns, refreshed by his sea trip, and leads another spurt for still another objective.

DIOGENES.

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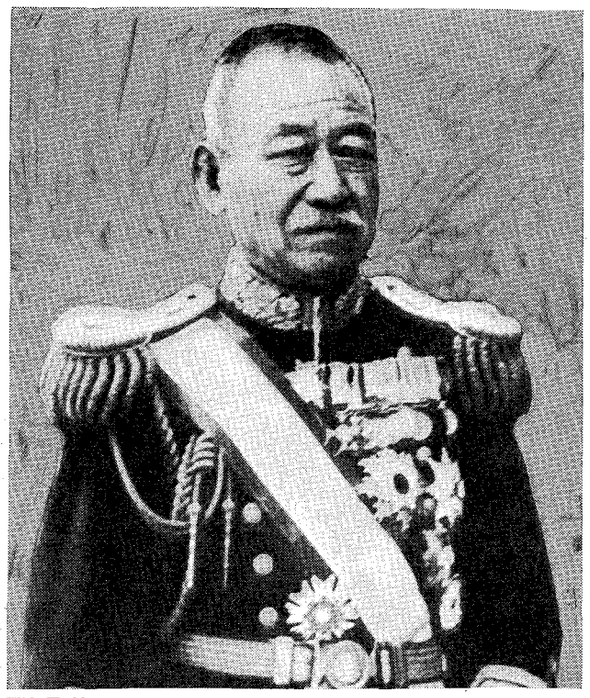
Admiral Succeeds Admiral as Japan's Premier

Appointment of Keisuke Okada Held to Emphasize Navy's Dominance in Political Affairs as Situation Grows More Critical With Approach of 1935 Naval Parley

THE scandal in the Ministry of Finance, involving a former Cabinet Member in Japan, brought about the resignation of Premier Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito and his entire Cabinet. But this fact did not attract so much attention outside Japan as the appointment of his successor, Admiral Keisuke Okada, retired, because it was held to emphasize the dominance which the Navy has been acquiring in Japan's political affairs as a critical situation for Japan is growing with the approach of the 1935 Naval Conference.



Wide World

Admiral Keisuke Okada, retired, the new Japanese Premier

Premier Okada, who is sixty-six years old, has been described as a "strong Navy" man, altho not so pronounced as compared with other Japanese naval officials. In an interview with Wilfrid Fleisher, Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Admiral Okada, who was Navy Minister in the Saito Cabinet in November, 1932, said that the London Naval Treaty left much to be desired and pointedly declared that Japan had agreed to it only because the treaty was to have no effect after 1936. He declared that he favored the French thesis, which was, that naval strength should be computed "on the basis of existing forces, instead of according to theoretical limitations as in the treaty."

Admiral Okada was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889, and, after active service aboard a Japanese battle-ship, held successively the posts of Vice-Admiral of the Navy, Commander of the First Fleet, and Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Base before he was made a full Admiral in 1924. In 1927 he was made Minister of the Navy and he was appointed to a similar post when the Saito Cabinet was formed two years ago. He resigned from the Saito Cabinet in January, 1933, because, it was alleged, he had promised the Seiyukai Party that the Cabinet eventually would retire in favor of a Seiyukai Government.

New Method of Choice

The Seiyukai is the majority political party in Japan. The story was that his reported promise to the Seiyukai Party was to have been in return for a pledge given that the Seiyukai would not attack the Saito Cabinet in the Diet. The party remained faithful to the pledge, but the Cabinet never showed any indication that it meant to cede place to a Seiyukai successor.

Admiral Okada, in the course of the controversy, resigned office and also from the Navy, as well as declining to accept a place in the Supreme Military Council.

Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the Genro (Elder Statesmen), adopted a new method in making his choice of the new Premier, at the request of the Emperor. Instead of proceeding, as in the past, by summoning to conference officials who would provide him with useful information, Mr. Fleisher reported, the Prince called together a group composed of four ex-Premiers—Count Keigo Kiyoura, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Mr. Takahashi, and Viscount Saito—and Baron Kitokuro Ikki, President of the Privy Council; Count Shinken Makino, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and other high officials. He conferred with all of them together and his proceeding was said to augur the creation of a new body of Elder Statesmen.

The choice of Admiral Okada as Japan's new Premier was described as a complete surprize to almost everybody. Also it was considered as unexpected as the appointment of Viscount Saito three years ago and was said to be additional proof that the destiny of Japan was continuing to be a virtual monopoly of a small group in which Prince Saionji is dominant. At the same time Tokyo press dispatches related that, altho naval circles and militarists in Japan were clamoring for a government which would demand equality in tonnage with Great Britain and the United States at next year's naval conference, and expansion of the Army, Admiral Okada's views on these and other political subjects were said to be more moderate. His latest known position on disarmament was stated December 10, 1932, at the Geneva Conference, when he was Minister of the Navy. He said Japan was willing to abolish aircraft carriers, but was determined to keep all submarines possible for defensive purposes.

In China, according to the Shanghai *People's Tribune*, the appointment of Admiral Okada was a natural development because the chief subject of conversation—amounting to almost an obsession—among Japanese military leaders, and, to a somewhat lesser extent, among civilian officialdom, as well as business and financial leaders of the country, has been all about the so-called "Crisis of 1935-1936" when the Washington and London Arms Treaty will expire and Japan's resignation from the League of Nations will become effective. Since September 18, 1931, this monthly declared, Japan's military elements have kept the country at a fever heat of excitement on account of the Manchurian affair, but now that interest in that adventure has begun to subside, the staffs have found it necessary to exploit the "Crisis of 1935-1936" in order to get through their appropriations in the Diet and maintain their position as the dominant element in the government.

That the years 1935 and 1936 were likely to be critical ones from the standpoint of Japan was obvious, in the view of *The People's Tribune*, because Japan intended to hold all her gains, and, at the same time, consolidate her position as the dominating Power in Asia. Also, it was said to be Japan's insistent purpose to demand arms equality with Great Britain and the United States.

Demand for Parity

Since the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922, Japan's naval strength has been to that of the British Empire and the United States as 3 to 5 and 5. Again and again her statesmen have announced that any new naval agreement must concede parity to Japan.

It was regarded as probable by the Naval Correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* that the 1935 Naval Conference would assemble in London in April or May. St. James's Palace, where the 1930 Conference took place, was mentioned as the chamber of meeting. The claims of other capitals have been considered, but the preliminary choice was said to be in favor of London.

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"Muddling Through" Begins to Bore Britons

Man in the Street Starts "Grousing" Over Recovery Policy of Making Haste Slowly After Watching Active Efforts Abroad While Youth Dons Black Shirt and Hails Mosley

By Frank Darvall

EXCEPT when they look abroad and compare their situation with that of most foreign countries, the British people by no means are content with the progress they are making toward recovery —despite their widely-noted budget surplus. Only the political insecurity of many foreign countries, and the economic distress of almost all, reconcile most British subjects to the depressing state of affairs in the United Kingdom, which appears encouraging only when compared with the more baffling situation in Britain a year or so ago, and in many parts of the world today.

Unemployment, despite a reduction of more than 500,000 jobless during the last twelve months, still is at more than 2,000,000, 85 per cent. more than it was five years ago.

Taxation, tho reduced slightly in the recent budget, still is considerably higher than in 1929, and much higher than in most other countries in the world.

Exports, tho beginning to increase a little, and imports, tho increasing fairly rapidly, are much less than in 1929. Both are an index of British prosperity, which, despite the new tariff, still is largely dependent on a revival of world trade.

Overcrowding in the country, as well as in the cities, despite the vast housing programs and vaster expenditures during the last decade, in some respects is even worse than it was then.

Prices, it is true, in most cases have ceased their downward drift and have begun to climb sharply in some cases. This increase, particularly when applied to necessities such as bacon, butter, and wheat, which are staple diets of the working classes, tho a cause of satisfaction to producers, is resented bitterly by the great body of poor consumers.

Wide World

Viscount Rothermere

There are, in addition, many people in Britain who will admit a slight, but real, improvement during the last year, but who feel that this improvement so far is artificial. They fear a relapse, being pessimistic about the world situation, and about the issue of the American and other experiments, and being convinced that the delicate structure of British recovery could not stand the strain of even a slight world crisis and relapse.

Impatience Growing

It is not surprizing, therefore, that there should be a growing impatience with the British National Government, which seems to even many of its former supporters to have been resting on its laurels recently, as if that first burst of energy which saved the pound sterling, balanced the budget, imposed the tariff, and restored national morale, was sufficient. Particularly when compared with the Roosevelt Administration in America, which seems to many people to have the virtues, without the vices of the Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler régimes on the European Continent, the MacDonald Government in Britain now appears lacking in courage, purpose, and energy.

This discontent with the situation in Britain, and this disposition to blame the National Government for the slowness of recovery, are, together with the natural swing of the pendulum against the party in power, the chief causes of that drift of British votes from the National Government to Labor which has been marked at recent by-elections.

It also has alarmed the Government which, at long last, is beginning to make plans for the next election, and, therefore, to undertake intensive propaganda up and down the country. It was not intended originally to fight another election on the National ticket, but plans now are being made for the next election to be fought on the 1931 basis. To that end, cracks in the National Government are being papered over, meetings addressed by representatives of the Government are being held, and the public is being told that the improvement in Britain since 1931 is due to the National Government and will be imperiled if that Government is not returned to power.

It is too early yet to say whether this consolidation of the National forces will be successful in stemming the anti-National tide which undoubtedly still is flowing. It is too early, indeed, to say whether it will be wholly successful in eliminating dissensions within the Government itself, the restlessness of the Tory rank and file at MacDonald-Simon leadership, the mutual jealousies of Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, the feeling of National Laborites and National Liberals that the policy of the Government, and the prizes, in the shape of winnable seats, have been too purely Conservative, the even more pronounced feeling in the Conservative party that policy, at least where India is concerned, and prizes, in the shape of offices in the Government, have been too little Conservative.

Soibelman photograph

Sir John Simon

It undoubtedly will be difficult for the Government to reestablish itself in the public mind as a National Government. It has been obvious for so long that it was ten-elevenths Conservative and was opposed by ninety-nine - one - hundredths of the Labor, and at least three-quarters of the Liberal, parties. The Government, however, has this in its favor, that the situation in Britain, discouraging as it is, still is infinitely better than the situation in 1931.

The party which has been growing most rapidly, and which alone is the scene of real enthusiasm, is the new British Union of Fascists. Its leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, has been having enthusiastic large meetings. He is recruiting young, keen, intelligent men and women (especially men), who are proud of their black shirts and their discipline. He has the backing of some wealthy industrialists and of Viscount Rothermere, the great newspaper baron, brother of the late Viscount Northcliffe, and owner of *The Daily Mail*.

His party, however, is not yet taken very seriously in Britain—not as seriously, I fancy, as it is by some American observers. His movement is an unusual, and, as many people will say, an un-English one.

His hope is Britain's fear, a relapse in the British Isles, and an intensification of the world crisis. If confidence in existing parties and institutions crumbled, and it perhaps could not stand much more strain, then anything might be possible.

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Nazi Germany's "Second Revolution"

(Continued from page 3)

the march on Berlin would be "madness," said, "we fighting men were cheated out of victory for our cause in 1918, 1920 and 1923, but, now, we are alert and know what to do." Stennes accused Hitler of watering down the revolutionary program and pointed out the inconsistency between Hitler's luncheons with Berlin bank directors and Rhineland heavy industrialists, and Nazi tenets about abolishing "capitalistic interest-slavery."

Hitler gave Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, as Berlin leader of the party, full powers to "clean up" the Stennes revolt. The future Minister of Propaganda did this so efficiently that within a few weeks Stennes and his revolt were forgotten completely. The disillusionment of Lieut. Richard Scheringer, young Reichswehr officer, who was tried before the German Supreme Court in 1930 for seeking to form Nazi cells in the Army and who later turned Communist upon being convinced of the insincerity of the Socialistic planks of the Nazi program, and the disgrace of Gregor Strasser, one of the party's most revolutionary leaders, in December, 1932, for negotiating with the late Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, then Chancellor, regarding the governmental coalition, also foreshadowed the future discontent of the Bolshevist elements.

For a time after he came into power in January, 1933, Hitler was able to divert the attention of the radicals within his camp by brilliant demonstrations planned under the direction of Doctor Goebbels. Hitler kept his extremists amused during the summer in heresy-hunts against the alleged Communist plotters while, in the autumn, came the excitement of Germany's departure from the League of Nations and the resulting referendum.

Discontent Grows

All the time, however, the real revolutionaries in the movement, enshrined as Storm Troopers, kept on wondering when the Socialistic planks in the party's program were going to be put into effect.

The discontented Storm Troopers, who considered that they had "put across" the first revolution, began to talk about the necessity of a second revolution to eliminate "the fine gentry," whom they regarded as the real beneficiaries of the Nazi victory. Their dissatisfaction was fanned into a flame when Hitler sided against his old comrades of the Storm Troop detachments in their controversy with the Reichswehr. The former Army officers had looked on the Storm Troops as a means of regaining their commissions, but the Reichswehr high command, bent on retaining the efficiency of the Regular Army, refused to entertain the idea of appointing *Sturm Abteilung* leaders as officers in the new conscripted army which the Reich is to have unless these men had fresh military training.

Hitler supported Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Reichswehr Minister, and his decision marked the beginning of the rupture in the once intimate friendship between Hitler and Roehm. Meanwhile, tremendous pressure was being brought to bear on Hitler from the Right to get rid of some of his old associates.

Whether or not dissatisfaction on the part of the high command of the Storm Troops went to the length of an actual plot against him, Hitler decided that the time had come to purge the party of its extremist elements. In so doing, he destroyed forever the political power of the Nazi Storm Troop detachments. The Brown Shirts will come back after their month's leave of absence greatly reduced in strength. From now on Hitler will lean on the Reichswehr and Schutz Staffel—his black-shirted bodyguard—as the armed might behind his régime.

Meanwhile, thousands of disbanded Storm Troopers seem doomed to be thrown on the streets with a feeling of betrayal.

Germany's Threatening Plea to France

Nazi Germany went off on a new tack this week and begged France to block the possibilities of war.

Speaking at Koenigsberg in East Prussia, Sunday, Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the National Socialist movement,

Wide World

European

Rudolf Hess (left) and Dr. Kurt Schmitt

and considered Chancellor Adolf Hitler's *alter ego*, alternately praised and defied the French.

"Let this be remembered: despite our memories of the terrors of war, despite the fact that the younger generation wants war as little as does the older, the way is not open for a stroll into our country," he said.

"The French trench soldier will especially understand us if we say to those who play with the idea of war: 'Just you dare attack us! Just you dare to march into Germany.'"

Herr Hess declared that an understanding between France and Germany would lead to a reduction in armaments and an increase in the incomes of the citizens of both countries.

Expressing doubt that the French people desired war, Herr Hess praised even the French Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, as a man "who combines political foresightedness with personal culture."

The speech was considered in well-informed circles to have been inspired by fear of the possible consequences of M. Barthou's efforts to enter into a military agreement with Great Britain.

Writing for the United Press from London, Frederick Kuh stated Sunday that "France might agree to establishment of British air bases on the Continent to combat any aerial attack by a European Power in future wars."

With the arrival of the French naval delegation in London, it was considered likely that an agreement would be reached between the two countries on joint action against the possible future use by Germany of Holland and Belgium as air bases for attacks on France and England. Britain was said by the United Press to be enlarging her air force to a point where it would be second to none, using it as her first line of defense rather than the Navy as in the past.

Mr. Kuh pointed out that the attitude of the Dominions precluded any formal Franco-British alliance but declared that prospects of far-reaching political and military collaboration were rising.

In an address at Bamberg, Germany's indomitable Catholic Cardinal, Michael Faulhaber, declared before 60,000 parishioners that the Church would continue to "oppose the spirit of the present times which refuses to recognize Christ's majesty and the historical justification for Christendom in the German people."

The Cardinal's announcement of the Church's determination to guard its right to worship against Nazi attacks was considered revealing in the light of recent political events in Germany. The considerable Catholic element in Germany was believed to be deeply concerned over the shooting on June 30 of Dr. Erich Klausener, head of the Catholic Action Society.

Germany's serious economic plight, relegated to the background by the startling political events of the week-end of June 30, was brought out into the open again last week when Chancellor Hitler put through a law increasing the powers of Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Reich Minister of Economics. The law makes him absolute dictator over the whole commercial and financial system in Germany until October first.

He has blanket authority to "promulgate all orders for the advancement of trade and industry as well as for the protection of industry against harm."

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Health Insurance—Will It "Regiment" Doctors?

There Is No Evidence to Support Claims That Persons of Low Income Have Poorer Health, Whereas Medical Service Is Improving Health Levels, Physician Holds

By Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten

IN the United States the physician is the willing servant of the sick, poorly paid, but giving the highest quality of service of which he is capable, and the highest quality of medical service given to any people anywhere.

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten

Any citizen of the United States who is sufficiently educated may be licensed to attempt the prevention and cure of sickness. These licentiates are twenty-seven or more years old. They must have met educational requirements for twenty-two years, the last seven or eight passed within colleges.

As a class, the educational equipment of physicians involves more time, money, and effort than is required of any other professional group.

There are 123,000,000 residents of the United States, served by 150,000 physicians, a ratio of approximately one to 800.

An average of 2,500 physicians die every year, their places being taken by more than 5,000 licentiates. The supply now is adequate and rapidly is exceeding any possible demand.

The distribution of medical service to the entire population admittedly is faulty, but steadily diminishing morbidity and mortality rates in the United States justify the opinion that medical service to all of the people is improving in quantity and quality.

Perhaps more people are adequately fed despite wide-spread financial distress, possibly because of interested public opinion.

It is reported that the babies at the Sloane Maternity Hospital weighed at birth an average of four ounces more in 1933 than in the previous year.

Urban concentration of physicians is not proportionately greater than is prevailing in any other profession, altho comparatively few are sensible of the advantages of rural life, with its proportionately greater material reward.

Rural Service Problem

Improving road communications are lessening the problems of rural service.

Wherever there are hospitals, the lower income groups, which include individuals whose incomes fall below $1,200, or families with incomes below $1,800, are provided with dispensary, or hospital, service of high quality.

Hospitals are needed in rural regions and the provision of such facilities always will present difficulties.

However willing the physician, the public is notably unwilling to submit to preventive immunization against such diseases as diphtheria, smallpox, or typhoid fever, and resents interference with personal inclinations by health officials, or by private physicians.

Campaigns of education in the prevention of such a tragic destroyer as diphtheria have had extraordinary success while the excitement of publicity is maintained at high temperature, but statistical curves show immediate failures as soon as efforts of the crusaders are relaxed.

There are thousands of people suffering from malaria and from smallpox in the United States, all preventable, but persistent because of failure of public cooperation.

Under the egis of philanthropy, sociologists are propagandizing remedies for these defects, and, also, prosperity for the underpaid physician, by compelling all the people in the lower income classes to submit to grouping into panels for which medical service shall be provided at low cost, under governmental control. Schemes are so planned that everyone will have a physician, regardless of his personal desire.

Against Health Insurance

Health insurance abroad has failed to improve public health. It has involved regimentation of doctors. It can not provide reasonable compensation to medical men because of the inevitable administrative costs. Political tendencies are unavoidable.

Would it work in this country? No, says Doctor Van Etten.

Economic Factor

Regardless of whether they have medical service, or not, there is no evidence in support of the claim that there is increasing sickness and death among rural people who have low incomes, nor does a comparison with the reports of the Health Department of the City of New York, which includes the largest group of poor people, substantiate such a claim.

It is claimed that the distribution of medical service is an economic problem, but the economic factor goes deeper than the question of medical care. Into the cost of productive labor must go the cost of keeping the laborer productive. The profit is made on labor, and, consequently, labor must be kept cheap enough so that employers may make enough profit from the laborer.

Budgeting for sickness is ideal. Budgeting for anything beyond rent, heat, light, and food is unusual. Budgeting through individual, or family, insurance, and payment by an insurance company to reimburse for loss of time from sickness would be wise foresight, but compulsory regimentation immediately involves a setup of administrative jobs which would still further overload the taxpayer.

Politics Unavoidable

The propagandists say that there must be "Executives to set up and administer the scheme . . . Professional agencies to care for the problems of education and investigation, and to administer the professional service," and a "judicial agency combining lay and professional members to deal with complaints and grievances," erecting bureau upon bureau.

In forty-four States, compulsory compensation insurance laws involve similar expensive administrative machinery, which rarely is satisfactory and largely riddled with scandalous racketeering.

In small towns the schemes are sometimes meritoriously operated, but in every city in the country they are dominated by malignant influences.

Compulsory health insurance to replace contract practise might be a step forward, but, in the United States, where most of the physicians are "on their own," compulsory health insurance would be a backward step from independent service, however poorly paid, to dead levels of governmental servitude.

It is said in this connection that "neither their hands, nor their instruments, need be tied." When workmen's compensation laws cease to fetter the physicians' hands, then it may become timely to attempt another experiment evolved from current painful experiences.

Compulsory health insurance abroad involves regimentation. It has not improved the public health. It can not provide reasonable compensation because of the inevitable administrative costs. Political tendencies are unavoidable. "The cohesive forces of public plunder," quoting Grover Cleveland, either would raise the cost far beyond the proposed $35.00 a year for each person, or lower the quality of medical care far below the standards prevailing, or expected, among the American people.

The scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association at Cleveland was an amazing demonstration of the accomplishments of American physicians. Study of the individual by the individual has carried medicine to so high a place in public service that it may readily be believed that there is little need for mass medicine.

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Dual Nature of Lightning's Flash

Thin Thread of Electricity Preceding Each Thunder-bolt Is Recorded on Film Moving at Three Thousand Revolutions a Minute

Photographic proof of the duality of the lightning's flash has been obtained in this country by W. L. Lloyd, K. B. McEachron and W. A. McMorris, of the General Electric High Voltage Laboratory at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, confirming the announcement made last April by Prof. B. F. J. Schonland, of the University of Cape Town, before the American Meteorological Society at Washington, D. C.

The Pittsfield photographs were taken with a new device, the Boys Camera, developed at the private laboratory of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, New York business man, at Tuxedo Park, New York. It consists of a drum carrying the film at 3,000 revolutions a minute. In the axis of the cylinder is the camera lens, and, behind it, are right-angle prisms which reflect the image of the flash simultaneously in two directions, one to the upper and the other to the lower part of the drum, so that pictures are obtained with the film moving in two directions.

Photographs of lightning-flashes taken with this contrivance showed that each lightning-stroke is preceded by a thin thread of electricity which seeks its way downward from the cloud to the ground, at a velocity ranging from fourteen to eighteen feet a microsecond (millionth of a second). It is followed immediately by a massive bolt moving upward from the earth to the cloud, in exactly the same path as that blazed by the leader, but traveling eight or ten times as fast—seventy to 180 feet a microsecond.

When the cloud's potential has been built up again to the discharging-point, which may require only a few seconds, the whole performance must be gone through again, beginning with the cautious downward groping of the leader. Forked lightning occurs only in this phase, the Pittsfield scientists say. Once the ground-cloud connection has been established, the electricity follows a single channel.

Doctor Schonland, who has been doing much valuable work in lightning research at Cape Town, South Africa, recently reported in an article written in *Science Service* that the amount of electrical energy continuously generated by a single cloud is approximately 3,000,000 kilowatts, enough to supply a modern city as large as New York with light and power during the hour or so when the storm is active. The source of this energy is the wind, which acts with the cloud to form a huge electrostatic machine.

The number of thunder-storms occurring over the surface of the earth at any one moment is nearly 2,000, from which Doctor Schonland estimates the total continuous electrical output from thunder-storms at nearly ten billion kilowatts, which amounts to nearly one-ten-thousandth of the energy received by the earth from the sun.

Main Stroke
Leader Stroke
Image from upper lens. Motion of film →
Leader Stroke
Main Stroke
Image from lower lens. Motion of film ←

Courtesy General Electric Company

Two views of a lightning-stroke taken simultaneously. (Below) K. B. McEachron and W. L. Lloyd with the Boys Camera

Science Snap-shots

Combining the X-ray with television, and adding improvements of his own, Luther G. Simjian, young inventor of photographic devices, has produced an X-ray capable of showing the organs of the body in color, and transmitting the images by wire from one hospital to another. Physicians now are testing the apparatus to determine its usefulness in clinical work.

* * * *

A man can go faster than any snake, it has been discovered by Dr. Walter Mosauer of the University of California at Los Angeles. Doctor Mosauer held a stop-watch on many kinds of snakes, and found their maximum velocity to be three and a third miles an hour—thus destroying many a popular yarn about the quickness of such members of the reptile family.

* * * *

The common belief that raw foods are essential to the highest physical vigor lacks scientific support, according to a report to the biological division of the American Chemical Society by Prof. Walter H. Eddy and Celia Zall Curin of Columbia University. The Columbia scientists found that experimental animals grew more sturdy on cooked diets.

* * * *

Electron beams instead of light may add power and definition to microscopes of the future, according to a suggestion made by Dr. L. Marton of the University of Brussels in the British scientific magazine *Nature*. Doctor Marton already has obtained well-defined photomicrographs by the new method.

Meteors Raise New Questions as Studies Progress

Can sound, under some circumstances, travel as fast as light? If it can not, how may scientists account for the experience reported by many observers of meteors that a swishing or whistling sound reached them while the fire-ball still was in the air, tho a hundred miles or more away?

This is one of the new questions raised by the intensive study of meteors now going on throughout the world, stimulated by several important recent falls and a wealth of fascinating information being brought to light by organized meteor-hunters under the leadership of such groups as the Society for Research on Meteorites and the American Meteor Society.

H. H. Nininger, secretary of the Society for Research on Meteorites, reported recently in *Popular Astronomy* that reliable witnesses, under circumstances where there could be little likelihood of error, had reported the swishing sound of meteors several seconds or minutes before the main sound, which usually is a rumble, like thunder, reached them. Sometimes it was the accompanying sound that called their attention to the fire-ball. Traditional physics set the speed of sound in air at approximately 1,000 feet a second. Most meteors are so high that sound would take minutes to reach an observer on earth at this rate.

Another matter brought to light by research is the amount of meteoric material which daily reaches the earth. Mr. Nininger estimated that the mass of even the smallest visible meteors is much greater than has been supposed. From Little America, in the Antarctic, came evidence that a billion or more of these projectiles are entrapped by the earth's atmosphere daily.

The Antarctic meteor work is being done under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, senior scientist of the expedition, who has fitted up his tiny shack as a meteor observatory. Six observers are busy there counting all the meteors which can be seen with the unaided eye and with binoculars. The Antarctic night of course gives Doctor Poulter an advantage over other meteor-seekers, who have only a few hours each night in which to watch the skies.

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The Delinquent Child, a Hostage to Society

Chicago Boy of Fourteen, Bearing the Mark of Cain, Serves to Dramatize the Plight of Many Children Caught Helplessly in the Drag-nets of the Seamier Side

FOURTEEN and a convict! George Rogalski, the Chicago boy who kidnaped a two-and-a-half-year-old child and left her to die in an abandoned ice-house, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the crime. The indictment for murder lodged against him was dismissed.

The dead child's grandmother, who had raised the baby from infancy, said of the verdict: "This will not bring back my baby, but I am satisfied with the jury's verdict." The boy expected to be punished for causing the death of the baby, and when he was sentenced he said: "I appreciate the kindness shown me, and I want to thank everybody."

"Now, son," replied Judge Francis B. Allegretti, "your own conduct will have a great deal to do with the time when you get out of prison. You will get some time off for good behavior if you are obedient and good. This verdict will do more for you than you yourself think now."

If he gets half-time off for good behavior, George Rogalski will be an ex-convict at nineteen, two years before he is of age. Whether he will learn anything to his moral and spiritual advantage while serving time is problematical. He may come out hardened, learned in the ways of crime, and into a world new and strange, with few opportunities for youth schooled behind the bars. He may come out to be another public enemy, whom society, after saving him, will set out to kill. George is a problem.

The Children's Aid Society of New York provides recreation facilities for many youngsters

Plight of Children

Somewhere along the short road he traveled an understanding and merciful hand might have reached out and saved the boy from himself—from the strange impulse which branded him with the mark of Cain.

A forty-four-year-old mother of ten children trudged to a cemetery in a remote section of Arkansas to attend the funeral of her husband, dead by her own hand. The dead man brought three children to the union when he married her; and she brought ten of her own into the world. She shot her husband because she could no longer endure his cruelty. Two of the children who went to the funeral with her were dressed in sugar bags, in which holes had been cut for arms and legs. Few of the other children, said reports, ever had attended school.

Two scattered instances, some will say. But are they? At least they will serve to dramatize the plight of the children, helpless wards of society. "What about the money this nation contributes every year to convert Chinese, the people of India and Africa to Christianity," asks the Atlanta *Constitution,* in speaking of the Arkansas case. "Are the souls and physical well-being of these foreign people more precious than those at our own door? The Chinese, the Indians, Mohammedans, and even the savages of Africa, have their religious ideals, often more scrupulously observed than our observance of what we profess. Home mission work, as exemplified in the slums of our great cities, might, with good results, be extended to cover such rural evils as this one."

Every year 200,000 children go as delinquents into the juvenile courts of the United States. They are the children caught in the drag-net. There are many others who are handled by the police and do not reach the courts. Some escape the immediate consequences of their moral frailty. Eventually, unless they are helped, they will travel the crooked road to reformatories, jails, or penitentiaries—and some to the chair which ends the road. Society will cut them short when it might have made them useful.

In this particular time of depression the care of children is more essential than ever it was before. They go to school longer, or should, because there are no jobs for them. And because nature is full of dark humor, births gain with the ebbing of income. Abandonment of hope is a forerunner of increased family obligations. A survey by O. E. Baker, senior economist for the Department of Agriculture, showed that the families with no one employed had the highest birth-rate, 197 for every 1,000 mothers; those with only part-time employment had a rate of 154, and those most happily placed in the matter of employment had the lowest birth-rate, 134.

What has all this to do with George Rogalski? For answer, one may look to the fruitful labors of the Children's Aid Society of New York. Founded more than eighty years ago for homeless and orphaned children, newsboys, and little street pedlers, it now extends a helping hand to thousands of others. It still has a placement program for dependent children, but its chief concern is safeguarding health and providing recreational facilities to counteract unfortunate environment. It has an all-year program for recreation in its playgrounds in the city and its summer camps. It gives special attention to boys between sixteen and twenty-one, now deprived of normal opportunities in education and of normal work experience. It has cared for 4,000 such boys during the last year.

Society's Work

More than 1,000 homeless boys were sent to the Civilian Conservation Corps. Others went to the Society's "land school"—the Bowdoin Memorial Farm School—in which President Roosevelt has taken such a lively interest. Of great helpfulness is the influence of the children's centers, with their playgrounds, inviting those unable to go into the country. At these centers the children may get a medical examination and find a luncheon provided for them. Feeding a thousand a day, the Society takes that much burden from local relief.

In submitting the eighty-first annual report of the Society, William Church Osborn said that the Government can not be expected to perform specialized services in the field of child care, or to build up morale among young people subjected to poverty and hardship. The Children's Aid Society is an effort to meet this need. George Rogalski might have profited if some such society had come to his aid.

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Call to End "Dividends From Death"

Bernard M. Baruch Advocates Elimination of Profiteering in War Time, While American Legion Would Cut Out All Profits

When the doughboys came home from the war and discovered that private profit had been made of their sacrifice, they demanded enactment of legislation for the conscription of dollars, as well as men. There should be no more millions made from building cantonments, and from manufacturing munitions, while the soldier got $30 a month and took his chance against mutilation or death, they said.

In the week of the twentieth anniversary of the assassination at Serajevo Bernard M. Baruch advocated a less drastic method of eliminating profiteering in war time in an address at the graduation exercises of the Army Industrial College. He would have industry, as well as men, share the war burden, and take the profit out of war. His address engaged the attention of the country and gained virtually universal approval at the time the Vandenberg-Nye Senatorial Committee was beginning its investigation of the trade and manufacture of arms and munitions. Investigators were at work in the State Department and in the War and Navy Departments.

They will spread out into the arms factories themselves, and by the end of the summer will have collected a formidable array of data showing the relative strength and influence of the branch of industry which takes a profit from death. Senator Vandenberg, coauthor of the resolution providing for the inquiry, said at the time: "Commercial motive is Public Enemy Number One in the peace equation. The end of war profits—the termination of the dividends from death—will do more to hasten the elimination of needless war than any other thing on earth."

Probably no man is better qualified to discuss the elimination of profiteering from war than Mr. Baruch. As chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918 and 1919, he was known as the economic dictator of America. His board was the keystone of the great arch erected for the mobilization of the resources of the country. Sixteen years after the Armistice he said that profit in war could be curbed without impairing, in the slightest degree, the country's efficiency.

His address was timed well. People still were talking of the exposure of the tremendous profits taken by European and American manufacturers of arms and munitions and of the close cooperation under which they work. President Roosevelt but recently had placed an embargo on the sale of munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Denomination conventions were adopting resolutions against war. Hundreds of ministers had declared that they never again would participate in war. Youth, too, was saying that it would refuse to take up arms.

What Mr. Baruch advocated was "the elimination of profiteering, and, above all, the profit incentive to war." He did not mean the entire extirpation of individual profit, which would be to assert the counsel of perfection. He laid down the familiar proposition that the sacrifices of those who stay at home should be made comparable with the sacrifices of the armed forces in the field. All industry "must be denied the right to indulge in a joy-ride at the expense of the nation." He would "put a ceiling

© Underwood

Bernard M. Baruch

over prices and profits, above which no prices and profits may go. Thereafter, a tax program must be enacted that will take away, in totality, the spread between the selling prices and the costs, plus a reasonable return." That is what he meant by "taking the profit out of war."

"The arguments are compelling," said the Hartford *Courant*, "and because modern warfare requires the cooperation of the entire State, from the most obscure individual to the greatest corporation, any steps that would equalize the sacrifices can not fail to win public support. Justice, if nothing else, requires that a war that engages the efforts of all the people should not profit one while despoiling another."

"Among the virtues of Mr. Baruch's plan," noted the Springfield *Union*, "is the assurance that the country's operations would not be impaired. Through the control of prices, by higher taxes in war time, in the elimination of all profiteering, the country would join hands and forces and resources in the common cause without hope of exorbitant gain to anyone."

The American Legion went further than Mr. Baruch in that it would eliminate the profit motive entirely. At its meeting in Indianapolis the National Executive Committee adopted a resolution in which it reaffirmed its "demand of many years for the enactment of the Universal Draft Law, which, in the event of war, would conscript all of the resources of the nation without profit to anyone."

Cupid Ties Gordian Knots

Cupid did a better business in the June just ended than in the brides' month of a year ago, reports the Associated Press, which supports its statement with statistics gathered over a wide area. Will all the newly-married couples "live happily ever after"? The question is pertinent because there seems to be a difference of opinion among persons supposed to know what sort of mate the man or woman should choose.

"Marriage of an educated man to an ignorant woman will succeed, whereas the marital ties between an educated woman and a man inferior to her mentally ultimately will be severed by divorce," said Dr. D. P. Wilson, consulting psychologist of the Los Angeles Bureau of Family Relations. Dr. Elsa B. Grove, lecturer at Teachers College, Columbia University, suggested that the cleanliness of a man's bathtub and the neatness of his wardrobe were good indices of character.

Neither rime nor reason ever have had much to do with love and marriage—as little, perhaps, as they have had to do with divorce. The march to the altar will proceed without much looking at the road.

Bishop to Visit America

The Rt. Rev. Frederic Llewelyn Deane, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, will visit the United States in October to participate as guest of honor in observances commemorating the 150th anniversary of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury as first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Bishop Deane will attend an anniversary service in the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, on October 21, which will be held in connection with the fifty-first Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. A vested choir of 1,000 voices is being organized for the impressive service which will open the convention on October 10.

Army Training Abolished

The compulsory feature of the Reserve Officers Training Corps has been abolished at the University of Minnesota, by a vote of six to five of the board of regents. The University of Minnesota thus becomes the second land-grant institution to change from compulsory to optional military training. The University of Wisconsin made the change more than a decade ago.

Twenty Thousand Weddings

More than 20,000 weddings have been performed in The Little Church Around the Corner, New York, during the eleven years' rectorship of the Rev. Randolph Ray. The famous Episcopal church was dedicated as the Church of the Transfiguration, but it is better known under the friendly name.

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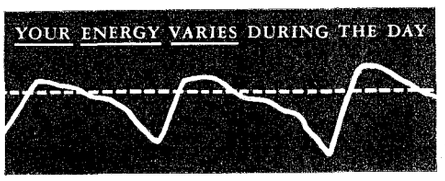
A FACT!

SCIENCE ADVANCES NEW DATA THAT MAY COMPLETELY CHANGE YOUR IDEAS OF CIGARETTES!



Experience of Camel Smokers Confirmed

Here's a basic discovery that throws new light on our past knowledge about cigarettes. It embodies an "energizing effect"...a quick restoration of the flow of natural body energy...a delightful relief from fatigue and irritability. You do "get a lift with a Camel," and it is a pleasure that you can repeat as often as you like.

CAMELS can literally relieve fatigue and irritability

Are you irritable...cross and fussy when tired? Then light a Camel. As you enjoy its cool, rich flavor, you will quickly feel your flow of natural energy being restored. That "done-in" feeling drops away. Your pep and cheerfulness come flooding back.

EFFECT IS NATURAL

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An American Sherlock Holmes

Assistant Chief Inspector Sullivan of New York, Who Began Career as an Inquisitive Patrolman, Uses Intelligence, Routine, and Science to Catch Criminals

By Arthur N. Chamberlin

A QUARTER of a century ago, the householders in a quiet residential area of the Borough of Brooklyn were alarmed by a series of robberies committed by three armed men. A husky, six-foot patrolman, with seven years' experience as a policeman, was angered because these burglaries were being committed near his post. When his tours of uniformed duty were completed, he placed his shield and pistol in the pockets of his civilian suit and did some detective-work on his own time. The result was that he caught the three bandits red-handed, the burglaries stopped and the patrolman, on May 9, 1909, was made a detective.

That fledgling, John J. Sullivan, still is a detective. Now he is Assistant Chief Inspector Sullivan, second ranking officer of the New York City Police Department, and head of its Detective Division. He is a Brooklyn boy himself, having been born there fifty-nine years ago, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sullivan. His father was a contractor. One of Inspector Sullivan's two brothers also is a New York detective and one of his four sisters is a patrolwoman. He is married and lives in the Bay Ridge district of the borough in which he scored his first notable success.

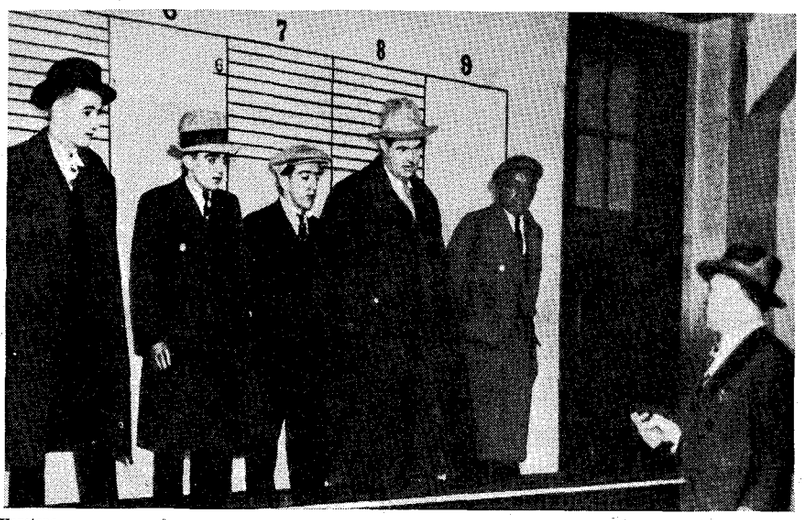
Despite his twenty-five years as a detective, Inspector Sullivan retains the characteristics which marked his first case. The problem of commercial criminals still is intensely personal with him, and he will work night and day on any case which he believes can be solved by such efforts.

His tenacity and his detective methods are well illustrated by a murder case he solved in 1919. Inspector Sullivan, then a lieutenant, was called to a Brooklyn home where a maid, whose employers were absent for the evening, was strangled by a burglar she surprized stealing the silver. The detective, after a preliminary inquiry, was convinced that a Negro woman employed in the same home as a part-time maid knew something about the crime.

Patrolman to Inspector

He did not voice his suspicions, but permitted the woman to depart, after questioning. She was shadowed and it was found she was telephoning to some person from a drug-store booth. Inspector Sullivan suspected she was communicating with a Negro man believed to be the murderer. The telephone wires were tapped and a watch kept on the booth.

Christmas night, having worked forty-eight hours without sleep, Inspector Sullivan rushed home, intending to snatch a bite of his Yuletide dinner. He usually tells Mrs. Sullivan when he starts on what seems to be a long investigation that the next few days will provide her with an excellent opportunity of visiting relatives. This occasion, being Christmas, was viewed differently, but the detective-officer found he could not eat and telephoned to the drug-store to speak to his assistant there. Inspector Sullivan came in on a crossed wire and heard the Negro maid speaking to the suspected man, who was in Philadelphia. The detective also heard them make a rendezvous in Newark, New Jersey, where they both were captured.



Keystone

The detectives look them over at the morning line-up

The man died in the electric chair at the New York State Prison at Ossining, and the woman now is serving a twenty-year sentence as his accomplice.

After rising steadily through the various grades, reaching the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector in 1929, John J. Sullivan became Assistant Chief Inspector in 1930. He has been commended officially four times, once as a patrolman, for saving the lives of a group of children by stopping a runaway horse, and three times as a detective, for solving murder cases. His predecessor as chief of detectives was Edward P. Mulrooney, now head of the New York State Alcoholic Control Board, who, at that time, was made Police Commissioner. Inspector Sullivan, like Mr. Mulrooney, was one of the least publicized men in the New York Police Department. He compares a detective's methods to those of a mole, and his favorite saying is that an efficient mole remains efficient by keeping out of sight. To-day, after four and a half years as head of the New York detectives, he still has small liking for personal publicity.

The Detective Division which Assistant Chief Inspector Sullivan commands comprises approximately 2,000 men divided into first-, second- and third-grade detectives. The 200 first-grade detectives receive $4,000 annually, the pay of a uniformed lieutenant. The 600 second-grade men receive $3,200 annually, and the third-grade men get $3,000 a year, the highest salary which can be received by a uniformed patrolman.

Altho he believes that nothing can beat ordinary intelligence, plus the dreary routine of detective work, in solving crimes, and that his first partner of twenty-five years ago, now dead, was the best detective he ever knew, Inspector Sullivan always has sought the aid of science in crime detection. He frequently submits knotty points in his crime problems to faculty members of the various universities in New York City and gratefully acknowledges their aid. Indeed, he asserts that technical scientific facilities have been so well developed in his department that matters which are mere routine now would have been regarded with awe and wonder when he began his career. These include points with which every reader of crime news is familiar, such as the matching of bullets and weapons by ballistics experts, the chemical analysis of stains found on clothing, and the toxicologist's examination of the vital organs of a homicide victim in cases of suspected poisoning.

Youthful Amateurs

"It is the person, generally a youth, who, without any apparent reason, suddenly embarks on a criminal career, that we find most difficult to cope with," Assistant Chief Inspector Sullivan once said. "He has no record, so that his methods and fingerprints are alike unknown to us. We can tell he is an amateur, of course, and we generally halt him before he ranks as a real professional, but his early jobs are apt to puzzle us. The modern detective can always keep the professional criminal in check."

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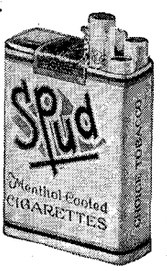

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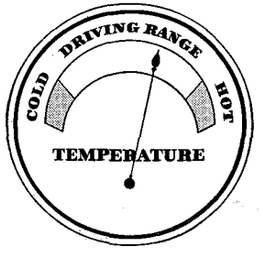

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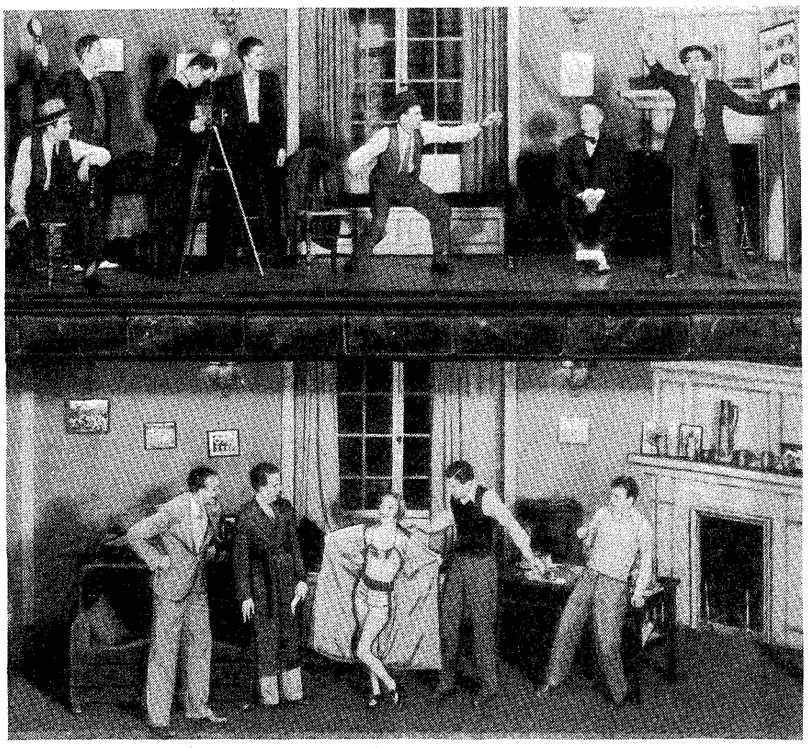
Broadway Takes a Tip From Hollywood

A Hitherto Unsuccessful Playwright Stops in the Cinema Capital Long Enough to Learn the Trick of Breaking Up Tedious Situations, Ending the Muscle-Bound Era

WHILE everybody else, in and out of the motion-picture business, is taking part in the world-wide determination to scour the films, a small group of Hollywood's scenario writers and a large group of Broadway's playwrights are getting together for an exchange of proofs of esteem. It will be the Broadway group, when the time comes, which will be most sensitive of owing a debt.

It is the common theory that the scenarists of Hollywood are a scatter-witted battalion of ex-bookkeepers and soda-fountain emirs who depend upon the playwrights of Broadway to keep them working and in jobs. It is a theory which, just now, is a little frazzled. It began to ravel out about four years ago.

Actually, the playwrights of Broadway owe an enormous debt to the facile scenarists of the West Coast, since, without a hatful of the tricks invented and brought to brisk, glib perfection by them, the playwrights of Broadway would find themselves paralyzed by a sudden and devastating shift in public demands.



Two of six simultaneous scenes in the two-story setting devised for "She Loves Me Not" to keep the stage moving at motion-picture speed

A few weeks ago Arthur Hopkins, a Broadway producer, confessed the immediate need for a change in the rhythm and method of the theater. Not the least part of the need was for a new play form, a play form which combined the force of the theater with the pace of the motion-picture. And that it was which the scenarists have contributed. They have taught pace to the playwrights, pace and the effective magic of multiscene writing.

Barrier Broken

Not less than a dozen important plays have been helped immeasurably because the playwrights helped themselves to Hollywood's own private technique for writing a scenario.

Since the Restoration, playwrights have contented themselves with three acts. In those lavish times, playwrights also contrived three changes of scene, one to the act, as the least upon which a play could be made palatable.

A combination of mounting unionized stage-hand salary demands and rising cost of producing plays brought about the first major change in 150 years—plays were written with one scene, and it lasted without any relieving alteration throughout three long, weary acts.

This got to be such an essential that no producer would read a play which required more than one setting, holding, rightly enough, that he could not afford to invest in a larger production.

Then a comparatively (until that time) unsuccessful playwright was summoned to Hollywood. He remained long enough to fashion half a dozen stories for filming and long enough to learn the trick of breaking tedious dramatic situations up into many, many parts. He came back to New York and wrote a play, a furiously melodramatic play about the life of a tabloid-newspaper editor. As a play it was no profound contribution to the literature of the theater, but it broke down and smashed into small, helpless bits the crusty barrier which time had imposed on the muscle-bound drama. The play was "Five Star Final," and it had more scenes than a novel has chapters. It skipped from scene to scene so fast that the audience never knew, never had time to know, what was good and what was bad. It was, incidentally, a vast success.

Herman Shumlin was writhing soon after that with the problem of how to translate the novel, "Grand Hotel," into terms of theater. He, too, took an afternoon off and went to the pictures. That night he began laying out the scene mechanics of one of the great theater successes. He took the novel, scene by scene, and made it a play, scene by scene. His playwright helped him enormously by agreeing that that was the way to do it. Between them, producer and playwright, they achieved a play in something like nineteen scenes.

Right after that, Jed Harris, who long had thirsted to produce a satire on Hollywood, completely nullified the accomplishment of his ambition by, frankly and steadfastly, using Hollywood scenario trickery in the stage production of "Wonder Boy."

Three productions, all seething hits, used scenario technique in the season just closed. The first came along last September: "Men in White." It was followed by "She Loves Me Not," and this spring there was "Dodsworth." In a sense "Yellow Jack," performed on two levels of platforms, with scenes rapidly shifted from one to the other, also borrowed from Hollywood.

"She Loves Me Not" took its tricks from the picture studios without a blush of shame, or without diluting the results in an attempt to fool the audiences. Its setting not only was two stories in height, but had small cubby-holes on each side of the main setting. The result was that six scenes could be played at the same time—and sometimes were. It was confusing, but elaborately successful: audiences were so busy following the changes of setting and pace and action that they had no time to dissect the play and weigh its worth

Subtle Trick

The theater does not owe the motion-pictures much, but it does owe them this scenario form of writing, a form which has begun to result in what Mr. Hopkins has described as a need. Every playwright and producer in the business knows that plays must move faster, and do more, if the theater is to become anything except a minor art.

There is, of course, one thing which the theater still has over the motion-pictures. That is the subtle trick of glossing its improprieties, and it is a trick which Hollywood would give a fortune to learn.

Broadway could swap its subtlety for Hollywood's pace and profit by the transaction. Hollywood would profit, too.

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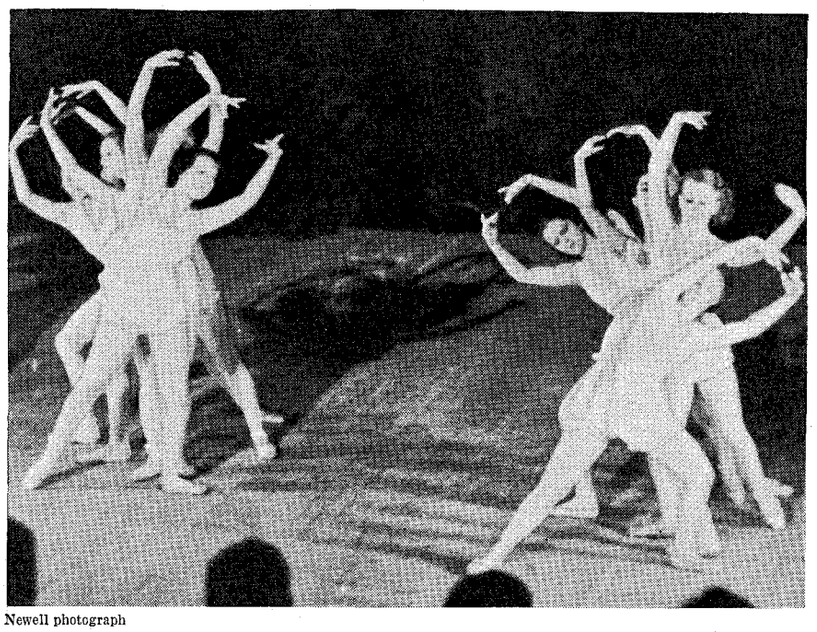
Ballet: A New Art Form for America

Pioneer Work Being Done by New York School, Which Seeks to Train Dancers for a Permanent Company to Interpret Social and Historical Aspects of American Scene

A PERMANENT company of well-trained American dancers—that is the aim of the newly-established "School of the American Ballet." Launched last January, with its headquarters in New York City, it now has seventy pupils, who work daily at classical exercises under the instruction and personal supervision of George Balanchine, a maître de ballet of international renown as an artist and choreographer.



Newell photograph

Students of the American School of the Ballet giving a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Serenade," with choreography by George Balanchine

Altho there have been many schools of dancing with splendid instruction in America, the approach of this school is entirely new in its aims and purposes. It is the only school of its kind in this country and makes possible the acquiring of a complete education for the American dancer. Outside of Russia, even in Europe, there does not exist an organization of the same scope. Its successful outcome will bring about the realization of an idea long held by Edward M. M. Warburg and Lincoln E. Kirstein, both recent graduates of Harvard University, who have devoted much of their time to stimulating a broader interest in the fine arts and related subjects. Mr. Warburg is president of the school; Mr. Kirstein, secretary-treasurer.

To Create a Tradition

A prospectus of the school declares that its purpose is continually to provide trained American dancers for a permanent company which will create the combined ballets of the best American painters, musicians, poets, and, eventually, choreographers. The possibilities to be realized from such a venture are known to this country only through such tours as have been arranged by such foreign groups as Diaghilev's great Russian Ballet, Stanislawsky's Moscow Art Theater, Reinhardt's "Miracle," and Jacques Copeau's Theatre du Vieux Columbier.

There has been no American Ballet because in America there is no State-endowed theater guaranteeing the existence of a tradition of dancing. The dance as an art form, says the prospectus, has not received its full due from the American people, who in the last twenty years have done so much to further knowledge and appreciation of American sculpture, music, architecture and the industrial arts.

The School of the American Ballet is a pioneering venture, which, should it ever reach days when its existence will be guaranteed and certain, will perhaps never be financially profitable. But through its influence, rewards incalculable should be attained. For, upon the disciplined and hard-won form of classical training, can be superimposed interpretation entirely American, and with a mine of rich material to draw on. The fusion of races in this country provides a magnificent background for ballet, to say nothing of the interpretative possibilities that lie in the direction of machines, occupational movements, and of sport. Negro and Indian dances also offer a wealth of material.

The successful carrying-out of this project, as the directors wish to accomplish it, will by no means be an easy task. For one thing, while there is a considerable dance audience in New York City, the rest of the country may have to be introduced to a more wide-spread appreciation of this form of artistic expression. A very able report prepared by the directors of the school after its first few weeks of existence, points out some of the difficulties which will have to be met.

The report declares that "the very term 'ballet' has an unpleasant association to many people. . . . In some sections there are traces of the Puritan antagonism against dancing itself, as associated with the works of the devil. It is . . . almost impossible . . . for a boy to become a serious dancer. Effeminacy, or rather the dominance of the female dancer, has dangerously hurt at least half of what could be done in America with a male tradition. . . ."

Personnel of School

The School of the American Ballet believes itself extremely fortunate in having obtained the services of George Balanchine, as artistic director and maître de ballet. Born in St. Petersburg in 1904, he received his training at the Imperial School, and was for five years associated with Sergei Diaghilev, for whom he created ten ballets, working with the greatest of contemporary painters and composers. He also helped to found the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, created a number of ballets for them, and, last year, founded Les Ballets 1933.

He left a preeminent position in Europe to come to America with his associate Vladimir Dimitriew, who is vice-president of the school. Another instructor besides Mr. Balanchine, is Pierre Vladimirov, who was the famous first dancer of the Imperial Theaters in Russia.

Beginning in the fall, the company of the School of the American Ballet expects to tour some thirty New England and Eastern Atlantic seaboard college towns, giving performances before audiences of students of the fine arts and music, and other interested people. Ultimately the ballet company hopes to give yearly seasons throughout the United States and to build up a repertory and a national audience.

Criticism and the Courts

American broadcasting chains are watching with great interest the progress of a suit against the British Broadcasting Company by Steuart Wilson, a tenor. Wilson sang the part of the Narrator when Bach's "Passion" was broadcast during a Queen's Hall performance in April, 1933.

Soon afterward, in a criticism appearing in *Radio Times*, organ of the British Broadcasting Company, M. A. Wheatleigh, music critic, accused Wilson of aspirating in such a way as to mar the performance. Wilson sued the company and the critic for libel and a jury found for him, returning a verdict of £2,000 damages.

Judgment has been granted, with costs, but a stay of execution has been issued. The courts, realizing the precedent-creating nature of the case, need further time in which to inquire.

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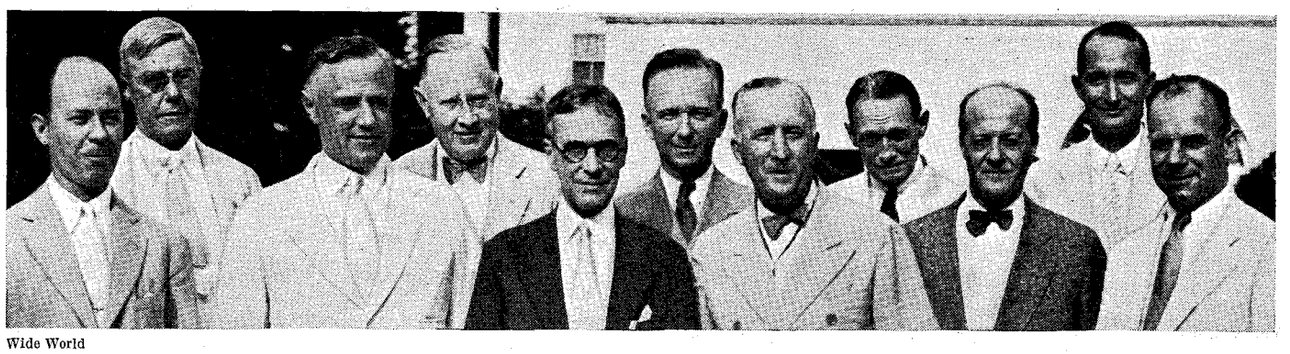
America's Best Aerial Defense

Altho Aviation Has Changed Strategy and Tactics, Experiences of Powers Tend to Show That Unified Air Service Is Not Adaptable in United States, Reserve Officer Believes

By Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C.



Wide World

The special committee investigating Army Air Corps activities: Left to right, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Gorrell, Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, A. E. Brown, Dr. George W. Lewis, Newton D. Baker, Chairman; Clarence D. Chamberlin, Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Maj.-Gen. George Simonds, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Dr. Karl T. Compton, and Maj. James A. Doolittle

AMERICA'S best air defense is under governmental investigation to-day. Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's Secretary of War, is heading a War Department Board making a thorough examination of the organization, equipment, and training of the Army Air Corps. Representative John J. McSwain, Democrat, of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has authorized the statement that beginning in October his Committee will go into all phases of America's air defense. He is an advocate of an air service independent of the War and Navy Departments to be made up by combining the Army Air Corps and naval air service.

The report of the House Military Affairs Subcommittee made just as Congress adjourned, in which the Chief of the Army Air Corps, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, was attacked, had to do with procurement methods only.

The Navy Department and Naval Affairs Committee of the House are satisfied with the existing organization by which naval aviators are Navy officers and the service is an integral part of the Navy.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, wants to keep the Air Corps as an integral part of the Army. He would, however, reorganize it into a single air force directly under the Chief of Staff in peace and under the Commanding General in war, instantly available as a striking force wherever needed.

American Policy

Both the War Department and Congress are agreed:

1. That defenses must not fail, when the time comes, to keep the attacker both out of the country, and from damaging citizens and their property by successful raids, even tho no foothold is gained on American soil.

2. That no more money shall be spent than is absolutely essential to insure such defense.

Aviation for the first time in man's existence gives him the opportunity to use freely the third dimension. This new power already has changed both strategy (maneuvering up to combat) and tactics (methods used in combat).

Equally important with the powers of aviation are its limitations. Unless taken into consideration, attempts will be made, both strategically and tactically, to do things which are impossible. Failure will be the inevitable result.

The discussions, with resultant disagreements now going on in Washington, are based on the answers to three questions:

1. What are the powers and limitations of military (land and sea) aviation?

2. How far do these powers and limitations permit aviation to replace surface naval vessels and troops on the ground?

3. To get the maximum benefit at the minimum expense from this new weapon, should it be independent of both the Army and Navy, or should it be an integral part of each?

The solutions of these problems made by the other great Powers are being studied exhaustively.

Great Britain, France, and Italy have air services separate from their Armies and Navies. Japan has an air force which, as is the case with the United States, is an integral part of her Army and another for her Navy. In Russia, all armed forces are part of the Red Army. However, the air force is a separate part of this Army, as is the Red Navy, also.

A study of the policies of each of these countries shows their air organization to be based primarily on their geographical positions with respect to possible enemies. Britain, France, and Italy each has its military and naval stations, heavy industries, and rail centers within radius of a few hours' flight from, not one, but several, neighboring countries. Thus their policies are based on having all their planes assembled in one force ready to strike immediately war comes.

Japan, being separated from possible enemies by considerable stretches of water, has a different problem. With the exception of Hakodate, virtually all her large cities and industrial plants are outside the 500-mile bombing limit with Vladivostok as a center.

The modern policy based on World War experience is that successfully to defend any place the attacker must be kept far enough away so that he can not reach it with his weapons. The Japanese policy is to have a fleet strong enough to meet any enemy far enough at sea to prevent that enemy's planes flying in and bombing Japan. In the case of Vladivostok, Japan's naval forces promptly would blockade it from the marine side, while her naval planes bombed it. Japan, fully recognizing the decisive value of aviation in a sea battle, has the air force she could use for this purpose as an integral part of her fleet.

In recent campaigns Japan found putting all aviation under the Commander-in-Chief, the most satisfactory method.

Japan plans to continue it in case of war—that is, to have an army air force under the direct command of the general on land.

© International

An original advocate of a united air force. Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell

The defense problem of this country is to prevent any hostile force from landing on American shores, or from carrying out air raids on coastal cities, harbors, and industrial plants.

The War Department, General Staff, and the Navy Department are convinced the best solution of this problem is an organization similar to that maintained by Japan.

To date all great Powers are in agreement that the limitations of aircraft in combat still are such that they can not replace capital ships at sea, or troops on the ground, for warfare between first-class Powers. From this premise arise most arguments against unified air forces.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

A reproach that baffled lovers may wish to quote. From the poet's collection, "Frontiers" (Bruce Humphries, Boston):

TO A COLD WOMAN

By Daniel Henderson

I have beheld how frosty nights
Intensify the heavenly lights,
And watched rich scintillations dart
From out a mineral's cold heart,
And marked where turquoise fire has played
Along a chill Damascus blade,
And seen how sparks from flint are drawn,
And watched bleak skies conceive the dawn,
And noted even in cool seas
A hint of fiery mysteries,
But marvel how your polar breast
Encourages the lover's quest,
Invites the scorching of desire,
Yet kindles with no answering fire.

A bit of impressionism in pastel. From *The Lyric* (Roanoke, Virginia):

SOUTHERN PASTORAL

By Yetza Gillespie

The peach tree drapes a bright pink shawl
Across the wall
Of an old house,

That wind and rain and time have greyed
To the very shade
Of a furry mouse.

Beside the door in a kerchief cap,
A grass bleached towel
Across her lap,

An old black woman plucks a fowl,
And softly sings
Of crowns and wings. . . .

The Pacific Ocean seems to lend its breath to this carol in *Westward* (San Francisco):

WEST WIND

By Laurence Pratt

Fresh green dresses
Aflutter in the west wind
Maple and buck-brush,
Walnut and pear;
Broad leaves waving,
Slender leaves aquiver,
Green dresses dancing,
Dancing in the air.

Purple spires of sundial
Swaying in the west wind,
Ragged robins nodding,
Waltzing on their toes;
Over ferns and grasses,
Blowing fragrant kisses,
The sweet young mouth
Of the west wind goes.

A troubadour weighs the nuances of wo. From *Harper's Magazine:*

SONG

By Josephine Johnston

Sorrow conceived of yew and willow
Falls like rain on the weary heart,
For the trampled field shall at last lie fallow,
The wound be healed where no poisons smart.

But grief that is born of rue and tansy
Knows no balm for its ceaseless ache,
And no rosemary, no small dark pansy
May solace the hearts that in silence break.

The cypress shadow is deep and lonely,
Yet tranquil the slumber beneath its shade—
But what shall bring rest to one whose only
Couch of the nettle and thorn is made!

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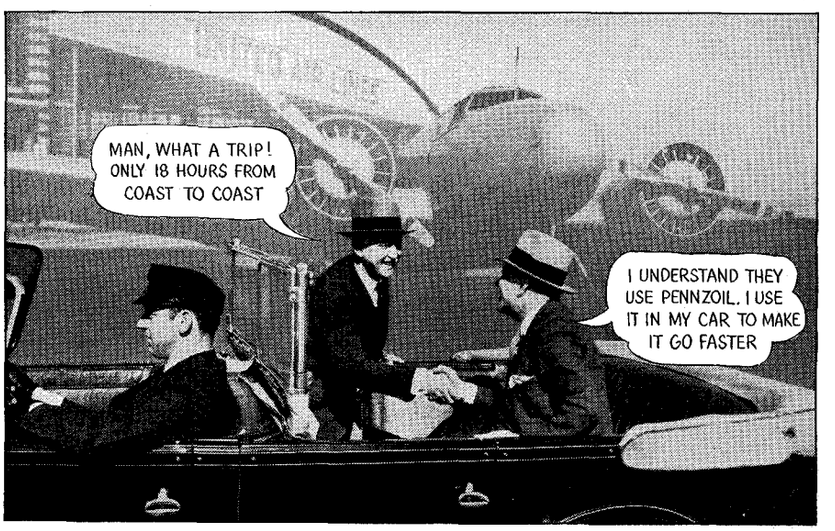

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What Pennzoil is

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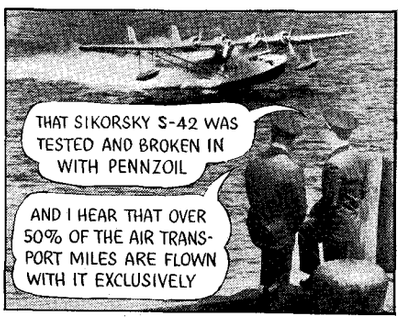
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The July Guide, off the press the middle of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in The Digest. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

The Literary Digest
Dept. G, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

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.....

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

A Soldier in Science. The Autobiography of Bailey K. Ashford. New York: William Morrow and Company; $3.50.

When the Battle of Manila Bay and the charge on San Juan Hill, and even the names of Dewey, Sampson, and Schley; Wheeler, Shafter, and Miles, are forgotten, the Battle of Puerto Rico and the name of Col. Bailey K. Ashford still may be fresh. Not the little military engagements which won for the United States the island to the east of Cuba and Haiti, but the battle against hookworm, and the field commander may be remembered rather as Doctor than as Colonel Ashford. The Army, too, has its victories of peace no less renowned than those of war.

Puerto Ricans used to die like flies of what they called "anemia—the natural death." Some said it was due to malnutrition; others said one couldn't avoid such troubles in the tropics. Nobody had proved that mass epidemics of anemia were possible; but the peasants died, and that was what they called it. A young Army doctor with a skeptical mind studied "anemic" blood under his microscope, decided that the picture was wrong, kept on poking around until he found eggs which matched those found in anemic Italians digging the St. Gothard Tunnel in Switzerland. At once he cabled his superiors that he had proved that the cause of Puerto Rico's mass anemia was the hookworm. Only he called it "Ankylostoma duodenale."

Bailey Ashford was young then; he expected the Army to give up drilling at once and turn to dosing the Puerto Ricans with thymol, but nobody paid much attention to him. Officers were busy; doctors were skeptical; politicians were indifferent. It was more than a year later, demonstrating with a group of picturesque Puerto Ricans who were being exhibited on Glen Island, off New Rochelle, as a sort of traveling circus, along with some Sioux Indians, that Doctor Ashford first won serious attention for his discovery. It was two years later that a bored War Department sent the young man, known as a "worm maniac," back to Puerto Rico; and five years later that he had his chance to work on a large scale.

They called Ashford "Don Quixote," and his friend Walter King "Sancho Panza." Dr. Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez was the third of a trio destined to be famous. They deliberately picked one of the most notoriously anti-American districts on the island, routed out a few bandits, and set to work dosing all who would be dosed. Day and night they worked, like madmen; in one twenty-four-hour period they handled 1,200 patients. When their $5,000 appropriation ran out, they had a report on 5,490 cases, the first large-scale scientific study of hookworm disease on record; and all over the island bare-footed peasants — the very type who had begun by sneering—were demanding clinics and the famous "little glass balls." Deaths from anemia were about 12,000 a year when they began their campaign; by 1908 they had cut them to 1,758.

That began a movement which has revolutionized health in the tropics, altho less publicized than the yellow-fever campaigns. In 1908 John D. Rockefeller called Dr. Wickliffe Rose from the presidency of the University of Tennessee to head the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission; and the first thing Doctor Rose did was to go to Puerto Rico to see what Doctor Ashford and his colleagues had been doing.

Out of that inspection grew the great work for eradication of hookworm in the South, so much better known in this country than the pioneer work in Puerto Rico. At a convention of specialists in tropical medicine in 1910, a German boasted of a record of 30,000 anemic miners treated for hookworm at a cost of only $2 a man. Doctor Ashford rose and mentioned that in the previous six years he and his associates had treated 3,000 Puerto Ricans at a cost of less than 60 cents for each individual.

But the tropical doctors knew the story. The Rockefeller Foundation itself sent Doctor Ashford to Brazil to study other tropical diseases in 1910. Since the war he has directed the Institute, now the beautiful School of Tropical Medicine at San Juan, and there is nothing in Uncle Sam's Caribbean record of which discerning Americans are more proud.

This is the story Doctor Ashford tells in his autobiography—with much of the mingled charm, fanaticism, and combativeness which have made the man's personality and his record. To-day, himself a victim of another tropical disease which he has been studying, he is an invalid in the Puerto Rico to which he has given half his life. At last he is beginning to win public recognition as one of the great heroes of the American Army.

Worth Reading

The Ways of White Folks. By Langston Hughes. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50.) Brilliant, and acid, short stories by the most talented of the younger Negro writers.

Sun on Their Shoulders. By Elizabeth Eastman. (New York: William Morrow and Co.; $2.50.) A "Growth of the Soil" of the Cape Cod cranberry-pickers.

Property or Peace. By Henry Noel Brailsford. (New York: Covici, Friede; $3.) In which a brilliant Englishman defends democracy, but argues that capitalism must make way for something akin to Socialism.

And Quiet Flows the Don. By Mikhail Sholokhov. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $3.) A satire of life among the Don Cossacks, in peace, war, and revolution.

Years Are So Long. By Josephine Lawrence. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.; $2.50.) A novel about the mother problem.

Rossini. By Frances Toye. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $3.75.) A biography of the man who wrote forty operas between the ages of twenty and forty and none thereafter.

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On the Current Screen

An amusing, exciting, and generally satisfying motion-picture has been made out of the popular Dashiel Hammett's febrile detective story, **The Thin Man (AAA).** Altho the screen usually is at its best in the manipulation of mystery narratives, its propensity for mixing comedy with its murder frequently has unfortunate results. The efforts to be comical about a corpse usually are not quite as uproarious as the producers seem to anticipate, and there still are squeamish souls who recall with something less than side-splitting mirth an episode in a film called "Guilty as Hell," wherein a merry newspaper man gaily flicked cigarette ashes on the body of a murdered woman as he debonairly went about the job of solving the mystery. It might, therefore, seem less than enthusiastic praise to say of "The Thin Man" that its mood essentially is one of gaiety. Yet so skilful is the amalgamation of the qualities of comedy and melodrama that the possibly warring elements fit together beautifully. Thanks to some excellent direction by the expert W. S. Van Dyke, and two striking performances by William Powell and Myrna Loy, the new film is excellent entertainment.

Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures

A scene from "The Thin Man"

Readers of the book will remember it as a successful example of the "hard-boiled" school of detective-story writing, with the characters consuming vast quantities of alcoholic liquors, and indulging in vigorous language as they went about the comparatively minor business of murdering and solving murders.

The photoplay leaves out the violent talk, keeps in most of the drinking, and brings the mystery section of the novel out of the background right to the front of the proceedings. There is an occasional trace of whimsy in the comedy which the author might not enjoy thoroughly, but, on the whole, the humor is shrewdly and not too ostentatiously managed, while the plot seems definitely more sturdy than it was in the book. The story, incidentally, tells how Nick Charles, a retired detective vacationing in New York, is drawn into solving a murder mystery because everyone took it for granted that he really had come to town for the case.

Mr. Powell plays the bibulous detective with humor and vigor. It is a great tribute to him that he never is too whimsical in his work.

Miss Loy plays his amused, devoted, and mildly sardonic wife. It is her great feat that she makes the part seem important and striking, altho she really is not far from being the Mrs. Dr. Watson of the story. The lesser rôles for the most part are well played, tho it is an engaging wire-haired terrier which is the hero of the supporting cast.

The World Moves On (AA) is considerably more pretentious, for it is a spectacular chronicle-drama telling of the career of an international family from 1825 to the present day and having some message about the necessity for faith to save the world. Chiefly one is likely to be reminded that it is reminiscent of "Cavalcade," "The House of Rothschild," "Berkeley Square," "Smiling Through," "All Quiet on the Western Front," and most of the other films of recent seasons.

Of Human Bondage (AA)—Leslie Howard giving an excellent portrayal of the tortured, crippled, neurotic hero of Somerset Maugham's famous novel.

The screen version is reasonably faithful to the book. Miss Bette Davis gives a spectacular portrayal of the vulgar woman who dominates the unhappy hero. The film is intelligently written, but only fair entertainment results.

Baby, Take a Bow (AA)—Were it not for the disarming work of that understandably popular child actress, Shirley Temple, this rather frantic little tale of two noble crooks who try to go straight wouldn't be worth much notice. Thanks to her and to an amusing performance by Alan Dinehart as a dumb and malevolent detective, the picture has its minor points.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Counsellor at Law.	Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, Now I'll Tell, *No Greater Glory, Where Sinners Meet, The Tell-Tale Heart, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard, The Thin Man.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

ROVING PIPE SMOKER COMES BACK FOR KEEPS

Gets final lesson from long experience and settles down to one brand

Here is a man who has been a pipe smoker for forty years. He ought to know his pipe tobaccos. He has tried them all, and he says that there is one brand that suits him and nothing else does. Read his letter.

Welty-Buick Company,
76-82 Sixteenth Street,
Wheeling, West Virginia
Sept. 27, 1933

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

As a pipe smoker for forty years my experience may interest you.

I discovered Edgeworth many, many years ago and have never been without it since.

In the meantime I admit that every once in a while I go on a sort of "debauch," trying everything I ever heard of, from the most expensive tobaccos to the cheapest "shag." After such an orgy I always go back to Edgeworth—and the last time for keeps. For what my experimenting has taught me is that Edgeworth suits me and nothing else does.

Yours truly,
C. H. Waddell

The reason the makers of Edgeworth print letters from pipe smokers is to give information to other pipe smokers which may result in their giving Edgeworth a trial. No man can tell another pipe smoker exactly the kind of tobacco he is going to like. The only way to know about Edgeworth is to try it in your own pipe.

Mild, mellow, rich flavor—that's Edgeworth

Edgeworth gives you the fine flavor of genuine tender leaf tobacco together with true mildness. Every smoker wants mildness—but mere mildness alone is disappointing. There must be flavor—honest tobacco flavor. Edgeworth has that flavor—and it is mild.

So just say "Edgeworth" next time to your tobacco dealer. One 15¢ pocket package will show you whether you like it. If you do, you will probably like it immensely. If you do not, you are out of pocket only a few cents.

Many regular smokers buy Edgeworth in vacuum packed tins. In these air-tight tins the flavor and aroma are retained indefinitely in any climate.

Just say "Edgeworth" to your tobacco dealer

Edgeworth is made and guaranteed by Larus & Brother Co., Tobacconists since 1877, Richmond, Va.

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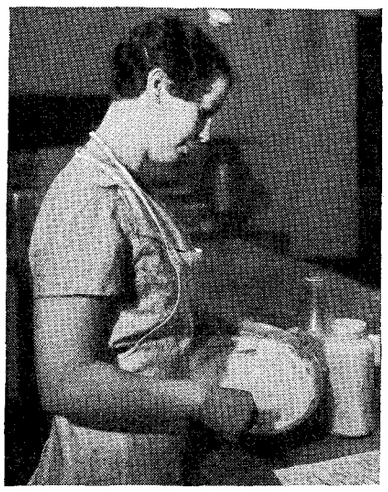
Mooseheart's Aim Is Education For Life

"City of Childhood" for Orphans Maintained in Illinois by Loyal Order of Moose Has No Walls To Restrain Young Charges Learning How to Face Life Self-Reliantly

By Rudolph M. Binder

"WHAT shall we do to make a living?"

This question was asked by approximately one million boys and girls who were graduated in June from America's high schools, and by about 160,000 young men and women who left the colleges and universities with degrees. The difficulties which these young people have to face are due chiefly to the fact that their education has not fitted them for anything in particular. They have acquired, more or less by rote, bits of information about matters which are little related to each other. They have lived under all kinds of home conditions, but have fostered what is euphemistically called a "school" spirit which, for the time, at least, seemed to produce a spirit of equality. By far the largest number of them have been supported during these years by their parents, and they know little of social responsibility.



Cooking and farming are two of the many trades and vocations taught at Mooseheart

"City of Childhood"

The "City of Childhood," as Mooseheart, Illinois, has been called by its graduates, in plain terms is an institution for orphans and half-orphans, maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose. It has, however, no traits at all which are supposed to be characteristic of an orphan asylum. There are no gates, fences, or walls to keep the children in; they are glad to stay there, and expulsion not only is considered a disgrace, but the greatest of all punishments. The children roam over an area of 1,200 acres, engage in all kinds of aquatic sports on the lake, and enter into every game suitable to their age. They are housed in cottages, homelike and never crowded; from two to four children to a room, and from twenty to thirty to a cottage. They never are made to feel that they are objects of charity, but treated as members of a family and entitled to a good education extending through high school. No child, indeed, is permitted to leave before finishing high school, or its equivalent.

There are from 1,200 to 1,400 children at Mooseheart. They range in age from one year to eighteen years. The average stay is nine years. About 25 per cent. live there from eight to twelve years, and another 25 per cent. from twelve to sixteen years.

Mooseheart is a nearly self-contained community, with its own post-office, hospital, schools, church, farm, dairy, stores, shops, bank, and radio station. All the milk, which forms a staple article of food for all children but, more particularly, for the younger ones, comes from its own dairy. Much of the food and all vegetables come from its own farm. A dietitian sees to it that all children receive food appropriate to their age and physical condition, and cottage mothers look after cleanliness and fresh air in the rooms. They have little trouble along that line.

Health is one of the features which Mooseheart fosters specifically. Prevention is the principle underlying all activities. Food, housing, play, work, and study are regulated carefully. A case of cold is, at its very beginning, taken in hand by the resident physicians. Every kind of immunization serum is applied during the probationary admittance period. A careful physical and psychological examination precedes even that; and the physician and psychologist examine every child regularly.

As one wanders about on the well-kept grounds of the "residence district" of Mooseheart, with its flowers and shrubbery, and meets the children with their springy steps and hearty laughter, the impression that they are happy because they are healthy is inescapable.

It is not all play, tho, at Mooseheart. Much hard and serious work has to be done, because these children, always fatherless, have to be prepared for making their own living when they leave.

The general aim of Mooseheart education is twofold—to impart culture and to prepare for a trade. The first object is met by a system of schools extending from the nursery to high school. The system followed in these different grades is that of the best public and private schools, and need not be described. The other object, to prepare for a trade, is most interesting.

On entering junior high school, every boy and girl is made acquainted with four occupational groups. For six months several hours are devoted every afternoon to work on some group, the object being to test the fitness and preference of the pupils for any one. On entering high school, each boy and girl must choose one specific occupation, at which several hours are passed in the afternoon during high-school attendance and all the time during three months before entering the senior year. The boys have a choice from nearly twenty-five, and the girls from twenty-three occupations. The work done is thorough; it must stand the test of actual use either in some building at Mooseheart, or in the open market of nearby, or distant, cities.

The more specific features of Mooseheart education are threefold—social responsibility, individual initiative, and individual responsibilty.

Every attempt is made by the teachers and especially the psychologist to discover any special talent the child may have; it then is fostered and provided with every opportunity for development. While life at Mooseheart is carefully regulated, stress always is laid on individual responsibility. "We do all we can to help you, but you must do your own part," is the motto.

Results of Training

The older boys and girls are paid a suitable wage for their work. The boys have to buy and pay for their own clothes out of this wage, and the girls buy the material for their clothes. Each girl must make her own graduation dress, the material for which must not exceed $5 in cost. Both boys and girls have to deposit $50 in a bank before graduation.

What are the results of this education? Up to 1933, more than 900 graduates have left Mooseheart. Approximately 15 per cent. have gone to college and, owing to their mastery of a trade, have paid their own way, and entered various professions. The others have done well in their trades and crafts because they combined a considerable degree of culture with manual skill. More important still, they are imbued with high moral and spiritual principles, and, within twenty years, not a single one has been accused of a crime or felony. The 161 graduates of this year, consequently, are looking back with pride upon what Mooseheart graduates have done, and forward with confidence that they will do likewise.

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Lane Bryant seeks women customers through THE LITERARY DIGEST and finds, today, more customers and better customers, at lower cost, than ever before.

Lane Bryant has always found THE LITERARY DIGEST an excellent medium for reaching style-conscious, well-to-do women. In 1934 more women are responding to their DIGEST advertising than ever before.

THE LITERARY DIGEST believed these women were also better customers, and to check this belief invited an advertising agency to survey 500 of these 1934 inquirers.

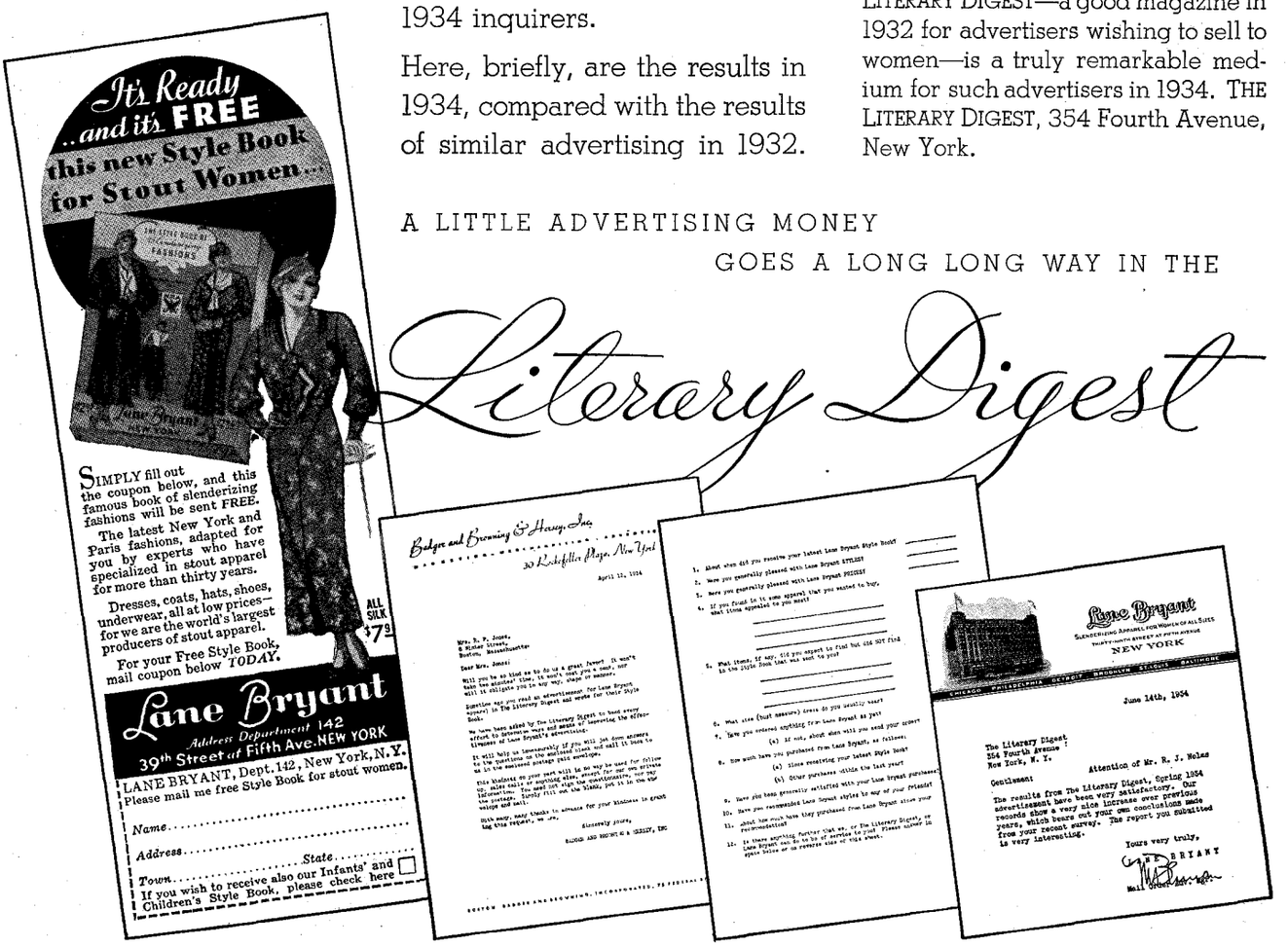
Here, briefly, are the results in 1934, compared with the results of similar advertising in 1932.

1 The cost per inquiry in 1934 is 22% lower than in 1932.

2 In 1932, 8% of the women inquiring became customers. In 1934, 27% became customers.

3 And the size of the average first order was 146% bigger in 1934 than in 1932.

● ALL OF WHICH proves that THE LITERARY DIGEST—a good magazine in 1932 for advertisers wishing to sell to women—is a truly remarkable medium for such advertisers in 1934. THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.


It's Ready ..and it's FREE this new Style Book for Stout Women...
SIMPLY fill out the coupon below, and this famous book of slenderizing fashions will be sent FREE.
The latest New York and Paris fashions, adapted for you by experts who have specialized in stout apparel for more than thirty years.
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Budgett and Browning & Hargy, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
Lane Bryant
NEW YORK
June 14th, 1934
The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
Attention of Mr. R. J. Noles
Gentlemen:
The results from The Literary Digest, Spring 1934 advertisement have been very satisfactory. Our records show a very nice increase over previous years, which bears out your own conclusions made from your recent survey. The report you submitted is very interesting.
Yours very truly,
LANE BRYANT

A LITTLE ADVERTISING MONEY GOES A LONG LONG WAY IN THE *Literary Digest*

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The March of Recovery

Pay-rolls in the steel industry during May reached a new post-depression high of $51,895,931, an increase of $6,421,053 over April.—*American Iron and Steel Institute.*

Wholesale commodity prices advanced an average of ½ of 1 per cent. last week, in the highest level since March, 1931.—*Commissioner Lubin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

Registration of motor-car sales for May, 1934, totaled 219,163 units, a gain of 36.78 per cent. over May, 1933, according to R. L. Polk & Company's weekly report of motor-sales.

Total deposits of Chicago banks exceed $2,000,000,000 for the first time since 1931, according to the New York *Times*.

The New York Life Insurance Company maintained its average lead of 25 per cent. over last year through June, according to a statement issued by the company.

The farmers are repaying loans on corn stored under government seal at the rate of about $150,000 a day, or the equivalent of 330,000 bushels, according to the AAA.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Angly contributes the second article in his series on the movies.

Rudolph M. Binder, the author of "Mooseheart's Aim Is Education For Life," is a professor of sociology at New York University. Born in Hungary in 1865, he came to America, was graduated from Harvard in 1893, and took his Ph.D. at Columbia. He has lectured extensively.

Arthur N. Chamberlin, author of "An American Sherlock Holmes," was born in Burlington, Vermont, and is forty-one years old. He was the first managing editor of the New York Police Department's magazine *Spring 3100*, and organized the New York Police Air Force.

Frank O. Darvall was born in Reading, England, in 1906. He is widely known as an able lecturer on world affairs. He is the author of "'Muddling Through' Begins to Bore Britons."

John Elliott, Berlin correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune* since 1926, contributes the article on the "second Nazi revolution." He was born in Morristown, New Jersey, and is thirty-eight years old.

Al Laney, the author of "England, Davis Cup Host Once More," is a tennis expert.

Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, the author of "America's Best Aerial Defense," has had a distinguished military and journalistic career. A West Pointer, he served as an Army Officer in many parts of the world, saw heavy fighting in France and holds a reserve commission.

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten writes on "Health Insurance—Will It 'Regiment' Doctors?". He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1890, and is a past president of the New York State Medical Society. He was born in 1866 in Waverly, New York.

Mme. Curie Dies, Her Daughter Carries On

Mother's Discovery of Radioactivity Opened Way to a New Concept of Evolving Matter Which Her Gifted Child Is Developing

"I was born in Poland. I married Pierre Curie, and I have two daughters. I have done my work in France." In these twenty-one words Marie Sklodowska Curie once summarized her biography. When she died in a sanitarium near Sallanches, Upper Savoy, France, last week, one of those daughters, Mme. Irene Curie-Joliot, was carrying on her parents' work in radioactivity. They derived radioactivity from matter. The famous daughter of two illustrious scientists, with her husband, has derived radioactivity artificially.

International

Mme. Marie Curie

Thirty-six years ago Mme. Curie and her husband achieved enduring fame when they were able to announce, after two years of endless but intelligent drudgery, that radioactivity is a fundamental property of matter. Out of their work came the new concept of evolving matter. Thus opened the golden age of science and a new school of thought in which her daughter leads

Mme. Curie's death, at sixty-six, from pernicious anemia, was hastened by the effects of accumulated radiations in constant research into the nature and properties of radium.

In 1896, Henri Becquerel, Mme. Curie's teacher at the Sorbonne, discovered, by working with uranium, the existence of radioactivity. Searching for other radioactive material, the Curies, after long and tedious experiments, discovered that pitchblende was more active than radium. Mme. Curie decided to go further. She wanted to find what substance in pitchblende produced a ray which would pass through anything except lead and steel.

At that time pitchblende was obtainable only from a deposit in Bohemia. Mme. Curie reduced tons of it until she isolated two tremendously energetic substances. These she called polonium (after her native land) and radium.

When the Nobel prize for physics was awarded to Becquerel and the Curies in 1903, the husband of the foremost woman scientist outlined his wife's great share in the work.

"Mme. Curie," he said, "proved in 1898 that of many of the chemical substances, those which contained uranium or thorium alone were capable of emitting, in notable quantities, Becquerel rays. . . . Mme. Curie studied the minerals which had in them uranium or thorium, and found these minerals were radioactive. In her experiments she found that some of them were more active than they would have been had they contained only uranium or thorium. Mme. Curie then made the hypothesis that these substances contained radioactive chemicals as yet unknown. Mme. Curie executed these experimental works and reached her momentous conclusion alone."

In 1911, however, when, five years after her husband's death, she went to Stockholm to receive the only second award of the Nobel prize, Mme. Curie said:

"First, I wish to recall that the discovery of radium was made by Pierre Curie in conjunction with me. We also owe to Pierre Curie fundamental experiments in the domain of radioactivity. The chemical work which had for its end the isolation of radium was my special work."

Now the gifted daughter of a really great mother is in the front rank of radiologists of three nations who have created substance out of a void. By bombarding lithium with alpha particles the two Curie-Joliots obtained positive electrons. The important fact they discovered was that the disintegration continued for many minutes after the bombardment stopped. Scientists say they have gone one step closer to solving the mystery of matter.

Honors were heaped upon Mme. Curie, yet she was indifferent to them. To-day her monument stands in Paris. It is the Curie Laboratory at the Radium Institute of the University of Paris. Here her daughter and son-in-law are continuing along the way opened by the parents.

The Navajo Mounted Police

The problem of policing Indian reservations always has been one of deep concern to the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Indian courts, presided over by Indian judges, have maintained order successfully on some of the reservations, but on others the work has been marred by corruption and incompetence. Recently the Tribal Council of the Navajos stepped forward with another plan for upholding law in the Southwest. It requested authority to form its own police corps. The Government granted the request, and the Navajo Mounted Police, with a force of thirty full-blood Indians, came into being.

Before the corps began patrolling the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation, the men were put through a period of training. This was conducted at Fort Defiance, in Arizona, under Chief Special Officer Louis C. Mueller. According to *Indians at Work*, a publication issued from the Office of Indian Affairs, Mr. Mueller began his instruction by describing the various crimes most likely to occur in the Navajo country. Difficulties were experienced in trying to translate white conceptions of crime into the Navajo language: a misdemeanor, for instance, was explained as a "small crime," and a felony, as a "large crime."

The Navajo Mounted Police achieved some prominence soon after it had been organized by running to earth four men suspected of having been accomplices to the murder of Sam McCabe, a Navajo.

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Film Boycott Moves Hollywood to Action

(Continued from page 7)

for several years. Notably among these is *The Churchman*, the independent Protestant Episcopal magazine so ably edited by Guy Emery Shipler. Regularly since 1929 he has shot darts at Hays's "india-rubber mind." Even four years ago he had come to the conclusion Bishop Cantwell later was to reach, and he wrote:

"The motion-picture industry is concerned not at all about standards either of taste or morals—and, in our opinion the two are intimately related. The only thing that the industry is interested in cleaning up is box-office revenue by playing to the tabloid mind."

Mr. Hays's own coreligionists, the Presbyterians, for whose ministry he took time off to raise a pension fund, blazed away at his industry two years ago when the General Assembly was "driven to the conclusion that there is no concerted action on the part of producers of moving-pictures to produce decent entertainment for the public."

The Moses of the Movies

—Sweigert in the San Francisco *Chronicle*

Recently the Methodist ministers in Philadelphia suggested that their congregations support the film boycott launched in that city by Cardinal Dougherty. In Chicago, Methodist Bishop Ernest Lynn Waldorf praised Cardinal Mundelein's entry into the fight and asked the million Methodists of the Illinois area to join the Legion of Decency. In Galveston, and elsewhere, Baptist groups have got behind the campaign. Last month the annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the largest rabbinical organization in the world, deplored the harmful influence exerted by many motion-pictures upon the public mind and morals, and recommended appointment of a committee to cooperate with other religious groups in "bringing home to motion-picture producers their responsibility."

Long ago Mr. Hays told his directors that, while inviting informed effort to help improve the screen, "We do not thereby concede the inquisitorial powers of any self-appointed, or self-anointed group." This time no such powers are sought. The crusaders ask from Mr. Hays neither pretty promises nor soft jobs. The Catholic Bishops have sought no place in Hollywood, no censorship board. They are not looking for $8,000-a-year contracts around the studios as advisers, "social-minded previewers," or speechmakers. They have refrained, and hope to continue refraining, from "blacklisting" pictures, tho there are some white and black lists cropping up from Catholic lay organizations. And, when it comes to waiting, they know how to hang on. The memory of the Catholic Church, history proves, is more than elephantine.

Knowing all that, Mr. Hays recognized in this new crusade a horse of a different color from those he has tamed, fed, and corralled in the past. Puzzled, he itched to go out to Cincinnati last month and talk to the Bishops' Committee when it met in Archbishop McNicholas's residence to adopt a program for extending the campaign "to every town and city in the land." Wise counselors persuaded him that if he went there, and made "one of his Fourth of July speeches," he probably would be heard in polite silence, thanked for his appearance, and allowed to hop the next train back to Broadway without getting an inkling of what might be the Bishops' intentions.

So Mr. Hays hurriedly summoned from Hollywood his assistant, Joseph I. Breen, a Catholic, who did a bang-up job in 1926 as publicity agent for the Eucharistic Congress.

He was escorted to Cincinnati by Martin Quigley, also a Catholic, and the publisher of several trade publications in the motion-picture field. In nineteen years of disseminating news of motion-pictures, Mr. Quigley has hammered away against the idea of glorifying misbehavior, and has, at one time or another, annoyed almost every one of the big producers into taking their advertising away from him, but they always came back.

Messrs. Quigley and Breen were permitted to attend all of the Bishops' Committee meetings.

To the Bishops in Cincinnati Mr. Breen pleaded for a little time. Most of the dirty pictures now showing will have run their course by autumn, he predicted.

The Bishops' Committee lent Mr. Breen their ears, but they also told him a thing or two. He came away from Cincinnati feeling that the Bishops were disposed to give the industry an opportunity of several months' duration to make good on its promises before exerting all the punitive strength inherent in the Legion of Decency.

But the work of mobilizing more and more churchgoers into an organization that may, if it likes, declare a general boycott on films, goes on. In November there will be the annual meeting of the Catholic Bishops of the United States. Most Hollywood producers are afraid that if they haven't shown improvement, by then, in the eyes of the Catholic hierarchy, it will be just too bad next winter for the box-office.

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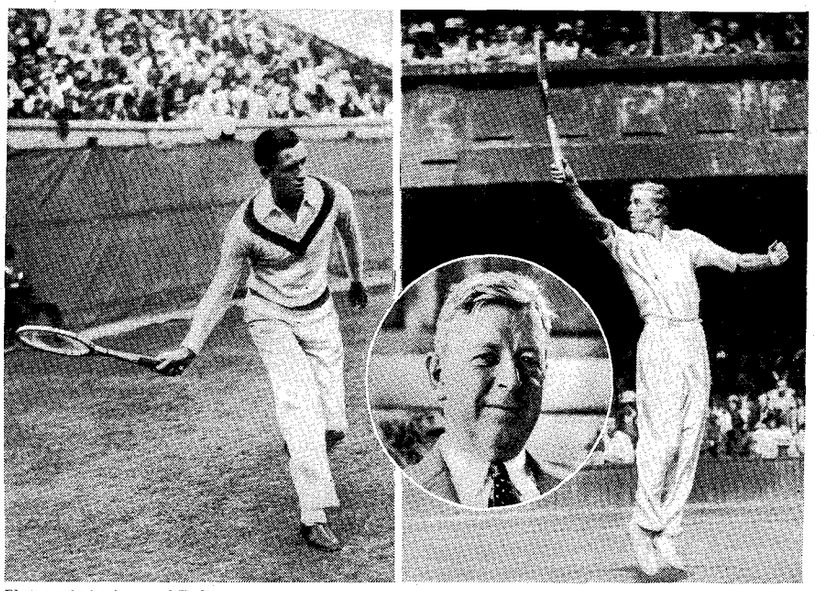
England, Davis Cup Host Once More

After Twenty-one Years, "The International Court of Tennis Settlements" Convenes Again on the Grass at Wimbledon, Already Trampled by the All-England Play

By Al Laney



Photographs by Acme and Underwood

Among England's guests are the next probable hosts: Frank Shields and Sidney Wood, in the last four at Wimbledon last week. (Inset) Dwight F. Davis, American donor of the Cup that dominates tennis in all nations

THE All-England Championships stayed in England for the first time in twenty-five years last week when Fred Perry defeated Jack Crawford in straight sets—a straw in the wind for the Davis Cup. But no one man can win that Cup.

On America's Independence Day, Sidney Wood and Frank Shields were two of the last four players in the All-England Championships. In 1930, two Americans came through to take over the All-England finals. In 1931, Shields and Wood were the two young Americans that made a second All-American final out of the All-England Championships.

America Out of It

Last week, July 4, Australia's Jack Crawford staged a courageous recovery to overcome a two-set lead and eliminate Frank Shields. Fred Perry, England's No. 1 and singles champion in America, eliminated Sidney Wood in a less spectacular but equally decisive match.

America was out of it. But America had placed four players to two for England in the last eight at Wimbledon; and two players to one for England in the semi-finals. The team-strength of the American Davis Cup forces had met the test in the preliminaries.

Great Britain owns the finest tennis plant in the world, the most perfect courts, and the scene of the world's most important tournament has been Wimbledon for more than fifty years. In spite of this England has not been the scene of a Davis Cup Challenge Round in twenty-one long years.

When England last held the Cup in 1912, Fred Perry and Bunny Austin, the stars who won it for her in 1933, were four and six years old, respectively, and two whole tennis generations have come and gone.

But England is at long last the champion nation again and next week her Challenge Round opponent will be found. On July 28, 30, and 31 will be held the event for which Englishmen have been waiting so long, a Challenge Round played on the turf of England.

It is a long time to wait, but France waited longer. France made her entry early into the competition for the trophy donated in 1900 by Dwight F. Davis, but it was not until twenty-four years later that her championship claim was finally established.

The Cup was donated originally for a dual match between England and the United States and for four years the competition was restricted to these two countries.

It is not likely that Mr. Davis and his associates realized at the time that from this friendly meeting between the two English-speaking nations would grow the greatest international event in sport. Within a generation the Davis Cup had brought into its circle all of the tennis playing nations of the world—thirty-three in 1928—and to-day many competitors travel six to ten thousand miles to challenge.

England is the champion and defending nation this year because two of her players came to their peak together a year ago. The history of the Davis Cup has ever been the story of two stars rising simultaneously. Never has one player, however great, been able either to win the Cup single handed, or to keep it, and the path is strewn with fine players who tried and failed.

England was supreme at the beginning of the competition because of those two great players, the Dohertys. They were succeeded by Brookes and Wilding and the Cup went to Australia, where it stayed until Tilden and Johnston made the long trek in 1920 and brought it back to the United States. For six years thereafter Tilden and Johnston were unbeatable and the Cup remained in America.

But during the later years of their reign a new star was slowly rising in the tennis heavens and the eventual eclipse of America was clearly foreseen. This eclipse came in 1927 when the great Frenchmen finally reached their highest development.

But they in their turn passed the crest and began to descend the inevitable slope toward tennis oblivion. As Lacoste was forced by ill health to retire, and Cochet and Borotra began to fade, the scramble among the nations was on once more, and Australia, America and England, each with young men new to Davis Cup play, began to assert their various claims to supremacy.

America in Again

The United States, for two years, looked certain to be the next holder, and Australia seemed stronger than England. America had Vines, the greatest player of the day, and to aid him there was not only the finest doubles team in the world, but half a dozen players of great promise. But America failed badly because no two of her players could play their best at the same time, a thing Austin and Perry were able to accomplish last summer. And so the Cup went to England.

This year the situation is different. Austin and Perry do not dominate as Tilden and Johnston did; they are not unbeatable as were the French. At the top of the tennis heap, form is more nearly level. There are no Tildens, Lacostes and Cochets. On the teams left in the running are many fine players, among them recent winners of all the major titles of the world. But all of these men have been beaten and form is highly variable.

For this reason, results of 1934 matches at Wimbledon, in which Davis Cup competitors met each other, need not necessarily be taken as indicating results in the coming series. New factors may enter. Some already have.

However, America has the players, a captain whose experience in international play is second to none. All conditions favor our success. But it must not be forgotten that the American team has been the best team on at least two occasions—and that it has lost.

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Cotton Stems Ten-Year Ebb In Great Britain's Open Golf

The British Amateur Title now resides in California, but the British Open Championship has been kept at home. Henry Cotton coasted through the final round of the Open play to card a seventy-two-hole total of 283 which broke a ten-year American head-lock on the title.

Henry Cotton is the professional at the Waterloo Club in Brussels—but he is first and foremost an Englishman. Runner-up was Sidney Brews, a South African.

In all, the British Empire cornered twelve of the first fifteen places. Joe Kirkwood and Macdonald Smith, of the United States, tied for fourth place, nine strokes over Cotton's card.

Back in 1923, Arthur Havers beat Walter Hagen to keep the British Open Cup in England. Every year since, the Cup has come to America. Little wonder then that the more than 5,000 natives who followed the play around the Royal St. George's course at Sandwich should cheer their heads off over Cotton's victory.

In 1929, Cotton invaded the American winter-golf circuit. He turned in no very impressive performance then — certainly nothing which would make him remembered and feared for five years. But those who have followed his play closely of late were not surprized at his victory in the Open this year. He had carded successive rounds of 78, 66, 69, 68 in the Southport professional tournament preceding the British Open.

Coming up to the last hole at Sandwich, Cotton needed a 4 to break Gene Sarazen's 1932 record of 283 for the British Open. He failed, taking a 5 to tie the record. Cotton turned in a queer score, but it was the one that won: 67—65—72—79.

Rutgers Keeps Outboard Title

Fifty-eight drivers from thirty-one colleges and schools raced for individual and team titles in the fifth annual Intercollegiate Outboard Championships in the regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Massachusetts.

Yale was runner-up as Rutgers retained the team title. Joel Thorne, last year's interscholastic champion, now a member of the Rutgers team, won the individual collegiate title this year. Among the winners, a name famous in motor-boating appeared among the interscholastic victors—Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonac (Mich.) High School, rolled up a total of 2,867 points in two days to win individual honors in the interscholastic events and school titles in Classes B and C.

There are very few sports which have not been made a part of the athletic programs at American colleges. Polo once was far too expensive a sport for the limited college budgets. Yachting and power-boating presented the same difficulties.

But individuals have led the way for the colleges in overcoming those difficulties. The day is not far distant when colleges will support teams of outboard motor-boat drivers and yachtsmen just as many now support polo teams.

Sport Shots

Young Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Horse, the three-year-old Discovery, has been chasing winners across the line all year. Beginning with the Kentucky Derby, Discovery started chasing Cavalcade to a series of three Derby victories. At long last, Discovery has beaten a real horse in a real race. Coming from behind, Discovery won on the bit in the Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct on Long Island, beating C. V. Whitney's Dark Secret, a four-year-old last season that ranked but a notch lower than the great Equipoise.

* * * *

And Out in Chicago, Another campaigner won his due in another classic of the American turf. Indian Runner, an old and crippled horse from southern Illinois, left Ladysman, victor over Equipoise, in third place to win the Stars and Stripes Handicap at Arlington Park on Independence Day. The five-year-old Indian Runner won the same race last year. This is the second time that Indian Runner has repeated an important victory this year—the first came in his second successive victory in the Arlington Inaugural.

* * * *

American Independence Day in England saw the now famous Kent School crew lose to the Quintin Club boat of London in its first defense of the Thames Challenge Cup won in the Henley Regatta last year. It was Kent's misfortune to be pitted against the best boat entered, on the opening day. Kent's defeat was offset by five American victories in other events.

* * * *

Berkeley Bell, Fiery Little Texas Tennis veteran, duplicated Jack Crawford's feat at Wimbledon in overcoming a two-set lead to win the Nassau Country Club's twentieth annual tennis tournament from Gregory Mangin. Bell already had eliminated Wilmer Allison, a fellow Texan, who will be a big help to American Davis Cup chances. Bell then paired with Mangin to defeat the Sutter brothers, Edward and Clifford, from New Orleans for the doubles title.

Sports Calendar

Golf

July 24-29—National Professional Golfers Association Championships, Buffalo, New York.

July 30-Aug. 4—National Public Links Championships, Municipal Course, Pittsburgh.

Horse-racing

July 30—Opening at Hawthorne, Illinois.

July 30—Opening of Saratoga Association, Saratoga, New York.

Lawn-tennis

July 28, 30, 31—Davis Cup Challenge Round, Wimbledon, England.

Foreign Events

July 21 — Athletics: Oxford and Cambridge vs. Princeton and Cornell, White City, London.

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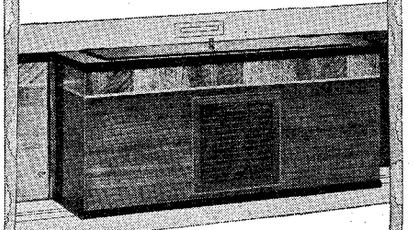

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WHEN YOU ARE ABROAD

News from home is always eagerly sought for by Americans abroad. A Literary Digest subscriber interestingly expresses herself on this subject as follows: "The Digest is arriving every week like some old friend with a budget of news and jokes—and the joy depicted in the faces of homesick tourists, when I ask if they would care to see the last Digest, would warm a heart of stone." You too will want The Literary Digest when abroad. It is on sale at Funk & Wagnalls Company's office, 14 Salisbury Square, London, and at bookstores and news-stands throughout Europe.

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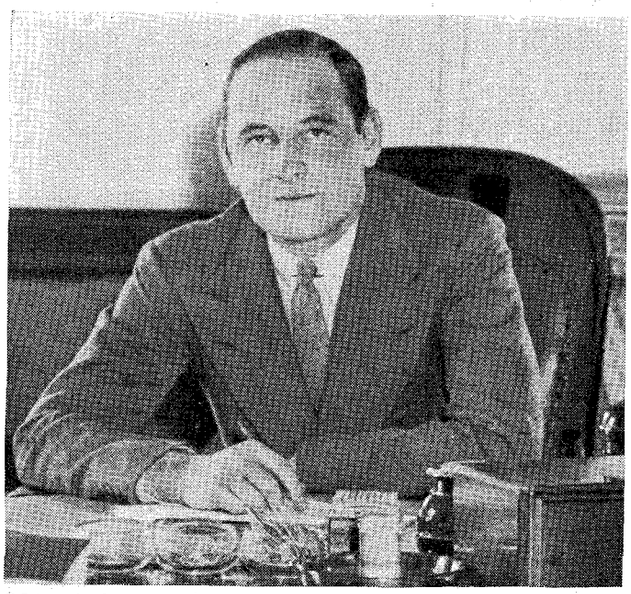
James P. Warburg, Prophet of Banking's New Deal

Carrying on His Family Tradition in Finance, Former Member of "Brain Trust" Repudiates Some Academic Theories, but Looks on His Work as a Profession, Not a Business

JAMES PAUL WARBURG, sitting at his desk in an air-cooled room on the fourth floor of the new sixty-five-story Bank of Manhattan Building, can turn in his chair and see, across Wall Street, the roof of the home of the House of Morgan. The ship's clock on the white mantel of the fireplace strikes, perhaps interrupting deep concentration on the nature of the gold standard, or perhaps beating an accompaniment to the refrain of a new lyric which Broadway will be singing in a few weeks. For this thirty-eight-year-old banker is carrying on the tradition of a family of great bankers who also have been men of versatility and wide culture.



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James P. Warburg, who carries on a family tradition, but believes in his own ideas

Using the name of Paul James, with his musically-gifted wife collaborating and calling herself Kay Swift, James Warburg has been responsible for such song hits as "Can't We Be Friends," and "Up Among the Chimney-tops." He has written two books of verse under a pseudonym.

Slim, dark, energetic, a rapid talker, flashing quick smiles, a born mimic, he holds the attention of any visitor, but he does not care to talk about himself. He is modest about his own ability and disclaims special knowledge of any field other than banking, altho he has written books on leather and textile manufacturing. However, he is trying earnestly to think out the relationship between government and finance in these revolutionary days. Perhaps he can call himself a publicist, as well as banker, poet, song-writer, author. At any rate, in the last few months he has been coming to the front as one of the most interesting spokesmen for those who want to preserve the essentials of the capitalistic system.

His present campaign began when he became a member of the financial section and the conservative wing of the Roosevelt "brain trust," along with Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague and Lewis W. Douglas. He was "on the spot" when Professors Warren and Rogers first indoctrinated the Presidential mind with their theories of price-fixing through currency manipulation. These ideas he challenged promptly and most emphatically, but he was unable to shake the influence which the Warren theories had on the President, especially as he admitted he had no substitute program of his own to offer. He also has admitted that there were political reasons for positive action which were bound to seem controlling to one in the President's place.

James Warburg went to the London Monetary and Economic Conference as financial adviser to the American delegation. After he felt the conference virtually had been wrecked, he resigned and came home. He jumped boldly into the lists against the advocates of financial innovations. He was willing to tackle the Senatorial Silverites, Pittman and Thomas; to engage in debate with Senator Borah, to exchange verbal whacks with Father Coughlin. He made speeches, he wrote "open letters," he appeared before committees of House and Senate.

On all occasions he struck out at the apostles of inflation. He was scornful about the managed dollar. He denied the cherished contentions of the Silver Bloc. He admitted the imperfections of the gold standard. He suggested a plan for modernizing that standard to utilize more completely the world's supply of the yellow metal. He began to think more about the political implications of a planned economy, and argued with all and sundry that the regimentation implied by such planning is absolutely incompatible with democratic ideals and the republican form of government.

Mr. Warburg does not like currency debasement. He would have preferred another way of easing the debt burden. He believes in old age and unemployment pensions and the development of foreign trade.

James Warburg's Wall Street friends who applauded these doctrines, experienced a jolt when they read the speech he made at Newark. He said that as a business career banking was dead, that the banker of the future must take up the work as a profession, as a doctor, lawyer, clergyman, educator does, with an ideal of public service, and a willingness to live on a mere salary.

Bonds—New and Old—Again Are in Demand

June was the dullest month on the New York Stock Exchange since 1924, but current lack of interest in common stocks contrasts sharply with the continued strength in high-grade bonds and the revival of new investment financing. It would seem to negative the assertions that inflationary tendencies are bound to push up stocks and diminish the desire for fixed-income securities.

Two bond issues have made investment history in the last few days. The $35,000,000 three-year 3 per cent. notes of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston were oversubscribed and quickly were quoted at a premium. This was the largest public offering of utility securities since June, 1931, and incidentally, the first such offering since the recent amendment to the Securities Act.

Its success brought from *The Boston News Bureau* an expression of hope that now many other American corporations "will put their legal and fiscal officials and their bankers diligently to work on the launching of hitherto-blockaded new issues."

But Thomas N. McCarter, the sixty-six-year-old lawyer who heads the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and recently became President of the Edison Electric Institute, told a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST the other day that in general the utilities were so well provided both with new equipment and ready cash that they probably would not be looking for very much new capital in the near future.

The other important flotation was the $50,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad offering of fifty-year 4¼ per cent. bonds marketed by Kuhn, Loeb and Company. This was the first major railroad financing in three years, and the first public offering of railroad bonds (except for one very small equipment issue) since the passing of the Securities Act. There is a general feeling in Wall Street that this may lead to much greater activity in railroad financing and that it is a sign that railroad credit in the money-market is recovering.

In general the continuing demand for bonds, especially of the highest grade, has advanced prices and correspondingly cut down yields.

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First FDIC Pay-Off

Mrs. Lydia Lobsiger is a widow. Her savings, after four years of depression, amounted to $1,250 deposited in the Fond du Lac State Bank at East Peoria, Illinois. The bank was closed by the State authorities last May. In the old days, Mrs. Lobsiger would have to wait a long time for her $1,250, with very little hope of getting back more than a fraction of it.

Now the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has taken charge of the first bank to fail since the corporation began operations. Mrs. Lobsiger has received check No. 1 from the temporary new bank set up by the corporation in accordance with the law. In addition to Mrs. Lobsiger, 1,788 other depositors will receive the amount of their deposits under the new law. When the bank failed the limit was $2,500. It has been raised to $5,000.

The amount to be paid by the corporation in this particular instance is approximately $125,000, which is expected to be recovered from the assets of the bank. Even should the assets be worthless, this obligation would be almost negligible as compared with the corporation's capital of nearly $330,000,000. It is reported that only two insured banks—the one in East Peoria and another whose affairs have not yet been arranged—have failed during the six months of 1934.

This, as the New York *Times* has noted, compares with an average of 447 bank failures during the first six months of the ten years up to 1932. This conservative newspaper concludes that "while many other factors have played a part in the highly favorable record of the last half year, the 'temporary' plan seems clearly entitled to part of the credit."

New Services by Air

This summer marks a sharp advance in the facilities for air transportation. This week there was inaugurated a sleeper air-service between New York and Chicago with convertible berths of the Pullman-car type —twelve berths to a plane in sound-proof and air-conditioned cabins.

Perhaps even more important is the perfection of plans for an international air-express system. By this express packages can be sent from any one of the 23,000 offices of the Railway Express Agency in the United States and sent by rail and the planes of the Pan-American Airways to points in Cuba, Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America.

The chief difficulty was involved in doing away with the complex and costly system of invoices, bills of lading, and certificates necessary for dispatching goods to many countries on this Continent. A shipper, under the new plan, will be able to dispatch goods under a single document to any one of thirty foreign countries almost as easily as from one State to another. Naturally the new arrangement will greatly speed the transit-time. The agreement was made between Pan-American Airways and the Railway Express Agency after negotiations with twenty foreign governments.

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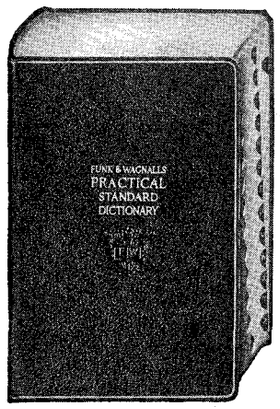

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A theater man's view of the film drive—Lowering taxes by a national lottery—More letters in "The Star-Spangled Banner" Debate—War-debt poll would shock Europe—Clyde Barrow's mother protests

Legion of Decency Film Campaign

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We that are in the motion-picture-theater business are watching the Legion of Decency with some concern

With due respect to these reformers that are so hot and bothered about the so-called indecency, the fact remains that with fourteen years in this theater in a small town, the only criticism that has come our way was from those who do not attend the cinema theaters.

If the young people want to learn about sex, they have only to pick up some of the lurid magazines that are on every news-stand that reeks with it.

I have seen more flesh, so-called, on the bathing beaches than I have ever seen on our screen.

Time and time again we have had pictures that would measure up to the standard that they are trying to force onto the producers only to have them fail at the box-office.

This the producers know, and so do the exhibitors. I hold no brief for smut in pictures, but I do contend that the public is looking for a little spice in the pictures they want to see.

It is my bet, and I speak from experience, that most of them that are so rabid have not been in a cinema theater and have not seen the pictures that they are panning.

Boycott is an ugly thing in any business, and they are condemning the entire industry for about 5 per cent. of the so-called indecent pictures.

A. E. Hancock.

Columbia City, Indiana.

A Lottery to Lower Taxes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There is a question which is being much discussed and agitated these days, privately at least. I refer to the question of the holding of sweepstakes in this country. I know that among my own circle of friends—and they are not among the element usually considered sporty or gamblers—there is considerable sentiment in favor of this proposition. I suggest The Literary Digest take a poll.

I believe that a national sweepstakes should be conducted, not for the benefit of the veterans, or the unfortunates due to the depression, or any other individual group, but by the Federal Government itself for the benefit of the Federal Government. This would result in considerable added revenue and would make possible the lowering, if not the complete abolishing, of some if not all of the so-called nuisance taxes with which we are burdened. This would result in direct benefit to all the people of the country.

The drawings could be conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Army much in the same manner of conducting the drawings for the selective draft during the World War.

I believe it would be in the nature of a distinct service to this country if you would conduct a poll on this question.

J. A. Anderson.

Yonkers, New York.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" Debate

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Like Mr. Henry Schmiel of Grand Rapids, Michigan, I have felt right along that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is unfit for the American People. Who ever heard of anyone unconsciously humming the tune as he would a popular song? Why is it that everybody at any public gathering labor mechanically through the song?

Take it or leave it, Americans would never grieve should the anthem be thrown overboard. Why? Because the stilted piece has a stifling effect upon their conscience. An anthem is supposed to be a song of gladness. Why sing words that describe the fireworks around a gunboat?

Come on, all the Americans, let's have an open forum. We certainly can find something that will be catchy and take and yet have that something which will convey a spiritual gladness. I think that "The Stars and Stripes Forever" has too much of the militaristic spirit.

Carl Johann.

Berkeley, California.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The recent suggestion from one of your Michigan readers that this country needs a national anthem comes, I am sure, from a man who has never served in his country's Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Those of us who have stood at attention at sunset on the fringe of civilization in some lonely "bamboo hamlet" in the Philippines and heard the lofty strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" reverberate over the surrounding jungles are thoroughly convinced that America has a national anthem—has one that is soul-lifting, inspirational, and compellingly beautiful.

Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" is a splendid march. "America" is lofty in sentiment, but without its words undistinguishable from England's "God Save the King." But our "Star-Spangled Banner" is beautifully suggestive of one of the heroic episodes of our national history. We need no other national anthem. We have one.

George M. Moreland.

Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Let 'Er Pour

—Knecht in the Evansville *Courier*

War-Debt Revision

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Please do not waste your valuable space with a poll on war-debt revision. Such a vote would be so one-sided our erstwhile dear allies would never recover from the shock.

Redvale, Colorado. E. L. B.

A Letter From Clyde Barrow's Mother

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am writing you this letter for Mrs. Barrow, Clyde Barrow's mother, and Mrs. Parker, the mother of Bonnie Parker. We have all read The Literary Digest for a very long time and always thought a lot of your big little book. But in your June 2 issue, on page 4, you have told committees of people all over the world about the killing of my boy and also the killing of Mrs. Parker's little girl, Bonnie, without knowing the truth about the matter.

Now, you know that no one could drive a car eighty-five miles an hour and stop in eight feet in a car, also you know that Mr. Hamer couldn't have said "halt," to one going that speed. My boy Clyde has been accused of lots of murders and killings, but did you know that there is no one person, or no one court, in the State of Texas, or any other State in the Union, that ever tried my boy for killing one person? And did you know that no person is guilty of crime unless he is tried in the court of some State and found guilty of the crime they say he or she did?

Some day I may be able to let you have the truth and nothing but the truth about my boy. I will close.

With my love as a mother, the mother of Clyde Barrow,

Connie Barrow
by Leon Hale.

Dallas, Texas.

The Civil Service

In the May 5 issue of The Literary Digest there appeared an article by Fred Arnold entitled "Civil Service Sharpens Its Teeth." In the issue of May 19 there appeared on the page headed "From Our Readers to Our Readers" a communication signed by C. D. Hertzog, Seventh U. S. Civil Service District, Chicago, correcting his misstatement that "neither Federal nor State employees pay Federal income taxes." Appended to the communication was the following editorial note:

"Judging by the number of letters we have received on this subject, almost all civil service employees read The Literary Digest."

As this correction failed to satisfy some civil service workers, the Editor desires to state:

"With a long history of service to the reading public and particularly to government employees behind it, during which time its ethics have never been questioned, The Literary Digest feels that the fact is apparent that it would not willingly injure any class, or publish unfair reports regarding them. It knows that Mr. Arnold had no animus against Federal employees, and that the mistakes of fact which he made, such as his statement that they do not pay income taxes, were honest mistakes. The Literary Digest regrets that these errors were made and that their publication has caused annoyance to men and women in the service of the Government. Certainly such was not our intention, nor the intention of the author."

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The Literary Digest
for July 14, 1934

VOLUME 118 NUMBER 2

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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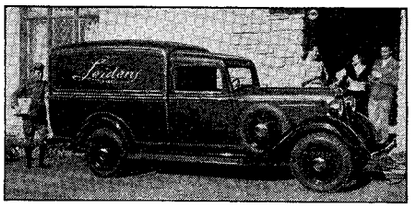

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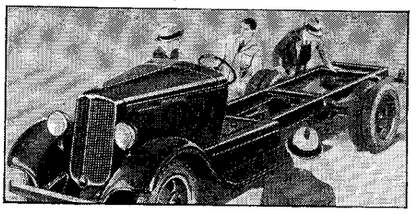

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The Spice of Life

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And What Price an Earring?—"To look really smart a man should wear a monocle and carry one glove," declares a fashion-writer. What about a spat?—*Punch.*

Life's Darkest Moment.—If someone says to a woman, "I can't tell you from your daughter," the one with the wry smile is the daughter.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Try Singing It.—The head of a manufacturing association declares optimistically that the piano ought to come back, but it is sometimes hard to convince the instalment men of this.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Mama In Reverse.—The old-fashioned woman who darned her husband's socks has a daughter who socks her darned husband.—*Joe Wilson in the Gainesville (Georgia) News.*

Daughter Draws the Line.—Many a girl who spends all day splashing around in a swimming-pool can put up an awful argument about water spoiling her hands when asked to bathe the dishes.—*Springfield Union.*

No Taste for Chicken Feed.—"It's mostly you I care for, I care for your money only up to a certain point."

"The decimal point?"—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Typist's Hurry Call.—

The liquor has no kick to it,
The conversation's "arty"—
Now is the time for some good man
To come to the aid of the party.

—*Evelyne Love Cooper in Judge.*

Birth of Literature.—"I would like to write a novel."

"Do you know how to write?"

"Oh, I shall use a typewriter."—*Il Travaso, Rome.*

There Ought to Be a Law.—

I've nothing but scorn for
The calloused cheat
Who leaves last night's paper
On the subway seat!

—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Shadow of Calamity.—Bob was unable, through illness, to go to work on pay-day, so asked his work-mate, Mick, to get his wages and bring them along to his house. Late that night Mick arrived at Bob's house, looking rather serious.

"I've lost yer wages, Bob!" he said.

"Lost my wages?" began Bob.

But Mick interrupted him.

"Aye," he blurted, "and I believe if I had gone on playing I should have lost my own."—*Answers.*

Long Felt Want.—HE—"Have you decided what we'll give your old aunt for her ninety-first birthday?"

SHE—"No. But, now I come to think of it, the poor old maid has had very little pleasure all her life. You might just write her an anonymous love letter."—*Montreal Star.*

"Do you like school, Tommy?"
"Golly, missus! If it wasn't for school we wouldn't get any 'olidays"

—Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*

Perishable Goods.—"Now, what about some elastic?" suggested the commercial traveler who was getting an order from an Aberdeen shopkeeper.

"Na, na," said the Aberdonian. "I'll hae nae mair o' it. I couldna measure wi'oot the stuff snapping."—*Montreal Star.*

Mental Treatment.—A country cabby, on coming to a hill, got down and violently banged the door, to the consternation of his fare inside, who asked why he did it. "Why, sir, it's to make the horse believe you got out," whispered the driver.—*Tit-Bits.*

March of Medical Science.—"The doctor I consult tells you to play golf for your health."

"And if you already play golf, what then?"

"He tells you to stop."—*Stray Stories.*

Lilies and Roses.—There are two kinds of girls: Those that walk home from automobile rides and those that automobile ride home from walks.—*Judge.*

Fireside Wild Oats.—There are tidings from the southwest of the marriage of a dainty damsel who tips the scales at 350 pounds. We should think the groom might almost feel as if he were leading a double life from the start.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Emily Post Please Write.—Q.—On which sides of the church should the parents of the bride and the bridegroom be seated?

A.—On opposite sides and as far apart as possible. A church is no place to start anything.

Q.—Is it permissible to interrupt a conversation?

A.—Permissible? Yes, but if the conversationalists are women try and do it.

Q.—How long should one remain at a wedding reception?

A.—You may duck out any time, tho it is customary to stick around as long as there is anything to eat or drink.—*Ed. Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Exciting Program.—Headquarters for Milton K. Young, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, announced to-day that Young had been invited to drown the queen at the Brentwood Apricot Festival.—*Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.*

Ingenious Surmise, Watson.—

WEATHER IS CHIEF
CAUSE OF DROUGHT

—*Head-lines in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Horrors of the Heated Term.—Class work will be hell daily at the High School for a six weeks' period.—*Steubenville (Ohio) paper.*

The silver tea at the Christian church, by the women of the church, will be hell next Thursday.—*Deming (N. Y.) paper.*

Overstocked.—Doberman Pinscher puppies, 9 weeks old, W—— Meat & Sausage Co.—*Miami paper.*

Plea for Local Industry.—

DON'T GO TO NEW YORK
TO BE CHEATED
COME IN HERE

—*Ad in a San Antonio paper.*

Probably Painful.—Maurice R—— was in a critical condition at a Fredericksburg hospital last week as a result of a etaoaaaaiaaaii cmfwyp jqkgbt.—*Comfort (Texas) paper.*

What a Wallop!—The Federal Government to-day filed a tax lien of $32,900 against Primo Carnera's income. It covers the period from Jan. 1, 1034, to date.—*Zanesville (Ohio) paper.*

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